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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Republican Senators have achieved, by their proposal to reduce the duties on sugar and steel-rails, a result which they hardly contemplated. The Democrats of the Senate are determined that they will treat this proposal as an attempt to make party capital in constituencies in which there is a good deal of Free Trade opinion. For this reason they mean to throw every obstacle in the way of the bill, both by offering amendments of their own which will secure them the credit of a still more radical purpose as regards the tariff, and by a renewed and prolonged discussion of the principle of the measure. In this course, we think they are justified by the circumstances. A measure of this kind never should have been originated in a party caucus, and this particular measure should not have been originated anywhere. It comes close on the adoption of a bill whose purpose is to put the whole matter in shape for intelligent and non-partisan decision. It comes without notice to the opposition, and has the character of a party move. And it is a distinct renunciation of the policy of revision by commission to which all the Republicans in the Senate, except perhaps Mr. SHERMAN, stand committed. If we are not mistaken, it is with the Ohio Senator that the new measure originated.

One effect of this eleventh-hour proposal, will be the prolongation of the session to a date more remote than anybody has contemplated. The public business is anything but well forward, and now the Republicans of the Senate are declaring their purpose to postpone everything else to this new Revenue bill. If our Congressmen were a little less eager about their own chances of reelection, and a little more so about the welfare of the country, we should have had neither Mr. HUBBELL's circular nor this ill-timed measure.

MR. MILLER, of New York, has made a point by his opposition to the confirmation of a new postmaster at Penn Yan, in place of a gentleman who has been removed for reasons alleged. As to the exact merits of the case we do not pronounce, and the fact that Mr. LAPHAM favored confirmation suffices to show that it was not a simple issue between an Independent in office and a Stalwart wanting office. The important point is, that the Senate recognized its own responsibility in the matter, and refused to assent to the removal of a public official, unless it were satisfied that the reason for his removal was a good one. Mr. MILLER, in a speech made on the 4th, avowed himself distinctly a supporter of Civil Service Reform. He has succeeded in showing the height to which the feeling for that reform has risen, since he has brought even the Senate to recognize the principle that there should be some good reason for making a removal. This is a really wonderful achievement in the Senate which confirmed WILLIAM J. POLLOCK and Colonel WORTHINGTON.

THE state of feeling on the same question in the House, was shown by the passage of an appropriation to carry out the plans of the Commission on Civil Service Reform. No great sum is required, but for years past the appropriation has been omitted, and the omission has been alleged by the executive departments as a reason for ignoring the law which the Commission recommended. Indeed, only a few days previously, when Mr. BAYNE, of Pennsylvania, moved the appropriation, it was voted down, only a small number of votes being needed to overcome the strength of the small minority which supported it. Whatever may have happened in the meantime, the House saw fit to change its mind, and the appropriation was passed without opposition. It is unfortunate that Congress, in the course of long sessions, ceases to feel the pulse of the people, and begins to yield to a purely local atmosphere of a gaseous nature. Thus, when our Congressmen were at home and before the people two years ago, they knew that there was no

demand for any hasty or inconsiderate changes in our tariff legislation. Some of them seem to have been talked into the fear that there is such a demand. When they were at home during the floodtide of feeling which attended Mr. GARFIELD's assassination, they knew that the people demand such a change in our political methods as would put an end to the spoils system. Out of eight months' talk in Washington came Mr. HUBBELL's circular, and sneers at Civil Service Reform.

THE veto of the bill to regulate the immigrant ships which ply to American ports has caused the Committee on Commerce to revise the measure, and to report it to the House in an amended form. We presume that it has removed the objectionable features of the original measure, and that the bill ought to pass. Recent and searching investigations show a great need of fresh and more explicit regulations for the benefit of steerage-passengers. Those who have come over recently in the steerage of these steamships, are unanimous in describing it as an experience of horror which they would be sorry to undergo a second time. It is especially to be feared that the rules for the separation of the sexes are altogether insufficient and too easily evaded, and that scoundrels take advantage of their evasion, to the moral ruin of innocent girls. Pending negotiations for a new international agreement, there should be stricter regulations on our side; and Mr. DEUSTER, deserves credit for the urgency with which he has insisted on the necessity for it.

Two bills relating to Alaska are before Congress, and will come up for action at an early date. One of these provides for a very simple form of territorial government. The other appropriates a small sum for education. Both should be passed promptly. Alaska is a much more valuable possession than the newspaper reports would suggest. It has paid into the national treasury four per cent. a year upon the purchase money since the day of its cession. It has opened to American citizens, cod-fisheries vaster than those of Newfoundland, and salmon-fisheries which far surpass those of the Columbia River. But our government has done nothing for it. The Russians taught the sixteen thousand people of the Aleutian Islands to read and write, and initiated them into the rudiments of civilization and Christianity. Both their schools and their churches have been allowed to lapse; the younger generations are growing up in ignorance; the cruelties and abominations of heathenism, including witch-roasting, are making inroads among them; and there is danger of their utter relapse into barbarism. The Russians kept out whiskey and small-pox; under American rule both have free course. The Russians gave them an effective police and courts of justice; Americans have left them to Judge Lynch. In fine, the country is distinctly the worse for its separation from Russia and annexation to the United States. The hopes and anticipations with which its population looked forward to the change, have been disappointed bitterly. Whatever else has to go over, these two measures should be passed before the session ends.

At last, the House has become economical. It has determined to draw the line somewhere against extravagant appropriations, so it draws it at Senate amendments to appropriation bills. It has cut out of the Miscellaneous Bill the clause appropriating a sum to compensate General GARFIELD's physicians, after a debate even more offensive than that in the Senate. And it has thrown out the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, with a unanimity which shows that it means to claim the exclusive right to originate proposals of this kind. We regard this claim as an unwarranted extension of a very unmeaning and useless clause of the Constitution. But we do not regret that the House should have raised this question, as it may result in the

defeat or postponement of the bill. There are improvements of this class, for which the public money should be voted without hesitation. But sooner than have so many millions of the public money thrown away, we should rejoice to see the whole measure laid on the shelf.

THERE is a growing feeling that Congress is wasteful of the public money to an extent which is both shameful in itself, and mischievous as giving a general encouragement to the spirit of extravagance. Mr. CONKLING gave voice to this feeling in a recent speech; and the ex-Senator has wit enough to discern the drift of public opinion, where his personal vanity does not blind him. The American people do not like meanness, but they have inherited enough of the oldtime feeling to have a horror of wastefulness. They do not relish a Congress which haggled for hours over a petty appropriation to pay the nation's debt to Mr. GARFIELD's doctors, but which voted a hundred millions in pensions without division and without debate. This last piece of legislation has passed the Senate.

THE House, after the usual struggle for a quorum, took up and decided the contested election case of SMALLS vs. TILMAN in South Carolina. In this case the proof was clear that Mr. TILMAN was not elected, but it was not so clear that Mr. SMALLS, who is a colored man, was. Mr. CALKINS, the chairman of the Committee, refused to support the claims of either candidate, and wished to have the matter referred back to the district by ordering a new election. As Mr. CALKINS has shown fairness and sound judgment through all these difficult cases, his opinion in this matter will have greater weight with the country than it had with his associates.

THERE has been another disgraceful scene in the House,—between Mr. HEWITT and Mr. ROBESON this time. In the recrimination over the bad practice of printing in the *Record* bitter things which were not said on the floor, Mr. HEWITT was put clearly in the wrong. But Mr. ROBESON sank to far lower depths, when he taunted Mr. HEWITT with his relations to Mr. COOPER, and quoted words which he alleged to have been uttered by Mr. HEWITT in private conversation. For this there was no excuse possible, and we think that Mr. ROBESON's New Jersey constituents would find him a good man to leave at home. The district is not poor in men fit for Congress. Mr. DUDLEY would be an excellent candidate, and is excelled by none of our public men in his intelligence of questions relating to the tariff.

Mr. HEWITT's best friends regret that he shows so much irritability in these encounters; but there is an excuse for him. He suffers from insomnia and consequent nervous irritation, to an extent which some times makes "the grasshopper a burden" to him.

THERE will be a general regret felt at the removal of General HOWARD from West Point, as there was a general satisfaction with his appointment. He is a man strong in many elements of character in which the average army officer is apt to be weak; and it was felt that his presence in the Academy would be an educational influence in the right direction. His successor may be all that he could have been, but he is not so well known, and his name gives no such assurance as to the moral tone of the Academy's government.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee, (ten in number,) of Mr. COOPER's (CAMERON) State Committee, of Pennsylvania, was held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, to consider the proposition made last week by Mr. STEWART and his three associates on the Independent Republican ticket. This proposition was, simply, that they would withdraw, absolutely and finally, if General BEAVER and his associates would do the same, in order that a new and free convention might be held. The letter was addressed to General BEAVER and his associates, each by name, but the latter took the less than courteous course of referring it to the Executive Committee for action and reply. They probably did not venture to face directly the issue which the Independent candidates had raised, and make a plain reply to a plain proposition. They could not look Mr. STEWART and his associates in the eye and say that they refused, in behalf of their own personal interests and objects, to make a common effort and common sacrifice for the general advantage of Republicanism. In sending the subject to the Executive Committee, and avoiding a direct answer, they showed the weakness of their cause.

THE Executive Committee, guided by Mr. COOPER, Mr. PETTIS, of Crawford county, and General NEGLEY, of Pittsburg, prepared a letter, to be sent to Mr. MCKEE, the chairman of the Independent Republican Committee. It is, on its face, a palpable evasion, and shows an eager desire to avoid full and fair consideration of the proposition of Mr. STEWART and his colleagues. The essential part of the letter is as follows:

All of the communications which you have sent differ in their conclusions with each other. The differences between your candidates are so wide that they practically bar any further attempt at negotiation on the basis proposed by them. Our action in submitting the four propositions, which embodied all of the methods and principles ever asked by those whom you are called to represent, exhausts the power entrusted to us by the Convention of June 21, which authorized the Republican State Committee "to adopt all honorable means to harmonize the Republican party so as to secure success in November."

The misstatements in this are obvious. The three communications sent do not all differ in conclusions. Mr. MCKEE's letter presents no difference from the other two; it commends to consideration the letter of the four candidates, and coincides in spirit with it. Colonel McMICHAEL did not join, it is true, but any one with an ounce of perception can see that his letter raises no real bar to agreement, if General BEAVER and his associates dare do as much for the Republican party as the Independent Candidates offer to do. Colonel McMICHAEL's letter is in substance very similar to that of his four colleagues, and to pretend that its divergence is so great as to "practically bar any further attempt at negotiation on the basis proposed by them," is a political *mar cœuvre* so evident as to deceive no one. It leads up very consistently, however, to the representation that the CAMERON Committee has now exhausted all its powers in the adoption of "honorable means" to harmonize the Republican party. This is suddenly and sweepingly declared, and indicates additionally the desire to gain an advantage, rather than to secure a real and serviceable harmony of action on the foundation of principle.

THE Independent Republican State Committee has been called to meet on the 27th, and the four propositions sent over by the COOPER Committee will be presented to it for consideration. There can, of course, be no acceptance of any of the four. The offer of the Independent candidates was in reality an *ultimatum*. If General BEAVER will get out of the way, finally and definitely, there need be no difficulty in arranging for a new Convention, and it, we think, would so act as to unite the Republican voters of Pennsylvania. But General BEAVER clings to the hope of election. He insists on running for an office. Even if he were willing to withdraw, it is to be presumed that Senator CAMERON would not permit him to do so. For General BEAVER's candidacy is an essential part of Mr. CAMERON's political plans—the corner-stone of the new structure which he is now engaged in building. The candidacy was arranged in 1880, when General BEAVER betrayed his constituency and served the great third-term conspiracy at Chicago. It is to be maintained, therefore, unless the people put the sign of their disapproval distinctly upon it. All these manoeuvres, all this twisting and turning, are but methods by which the "machine" managers strive to deceive the people of Pennsylvania, and get their votes for a private and personal scheme, "slated" last Christmas, and formed a year and a half earlier than that. The whole job must be buried in November, and it will be. And then some new medals of beaten brass, to use Mr. EVARTS's suggestion, will be in order.

THE Republican party of New York continues to be agitated by uncertainties. That the Stalwart wing do not desire the reelection of Governor CORNELL is beyond a doubt. That they will adopt some course to prevent it, is extremely likely. It is said that they purpose to divide up the vote as much as possible, and then to bring forward General GRANT as a candidate who can unite and reconcile all factions. We do not credit the rumor, because we do not believe the Stalwart leaders are obtuse enough to think that Mr. GRANT's name would serve any such purpose. The Independent Republicans would rally just as readily to the support of Mr. CONKLING as of Mr. GRANT. It is unfortunately true that our first of generals has allowed his name to be identified with a mere *faction* of his party, and he never again can serve as the rallying point for even a *party* of Americans.

THE Democrats of Ohio are as much in need of *Mr. Facing-both-ways* as were the Republicans. Indeed, they are in even worse perplexity. The Republicans were pretty unanimous in support of the tariff. A small faction of Democrats, led by Mr. FRANK HURD, are trying to force the party into a declaration for Free Trade, which the more sober dread as sure to cause their defeat. The Republican Convention met before the strikes. The Democrats will have to take some notice of these, and whether to offend the workingmen who have the votes, or the employers who have the money, they know not. Even in the temperance issue there are dangers. A strong declaration against such legislation as the POND Law is needed to secure the German vote in Cincinnati and other cities: but such a declaration will tend to drive the Temperance party solidly to the support of the Republicans, while it may tend to alienate voters from the Democratic party in the rural districts. Weary are the ways of a party based on expediency. A genuinely Democratic party—one governed by Jeffersonian principles—would reach its conclusions on all these points at a bound, and would set itself to bringing the people to see things in its way. That was the way in which the great victory of 1800 was achieved. But now there is nothing but a Dutch auction for votes.

THE Democrats of Virginia are going to try what coalition can do for them. Instead of putting forward a candidate of their own for Congressman-at-large, they are going to take up Mr. MASSEY, the Readjuster leader, with whom Mr. MAHONE and his friends have fallen out. We regard this as a false step in every sense. It implicates them with Repudiation, since Mr. MASSEY never has renounced that heresy. It gives their sanction to the policy of "Anything to win," which they have rebuked so justly in the Republicans of Virginia. It is interpreted as a sign of political weakness, since it will be said that Mr. MASSEY gets what no Democrat cares to take. And even if it should succeed, they will have elected an opponent by the help of votes of opponents.

A GOOD deal of nonsense has been talked by both Republicans and Democrats about gerrymandering tricks in the recent distribution of Congressional districts. Columns of figures have been given to prove that each party, wherever it is in power, uses the opportunity to deprive the other of a fair share of members of Congress. These figures are often delusive. In multitudes of cases the Democratic and the Republican votes are so distributed as to make any local distribution seem unfair. No ingenuity, for instance, could divide Philadelphia in such a way as to give more than one district to the Democrats, and nothing more is needed than to divide the city by east and west lines to deprive them of that. Similarly, yet for an opposite reason, it is quite impossible to give the Democratic vote of New York State a proportional representation in Congress. In the one case, the Democratic vote is too much diffused through areas in which the Republicans have a clear majority. In the other their vote is massed too much in a few city districts, where they have excessive majorities.

The bill to redistrict South Carolina, however, is one of the most remarkable feats in gerrymandering known to history. The lines which bound the new districts ignore the county lines and run on those of townships. Some districts are long strips which in places are but forty yards wide. As a net result, one certainly Republican district is left, with a population of over 180,000, while the average population of the districts is about 140,000. In this, it is said, there will be no Democratic candidate. The map of South Carolina as redistricted is obtaining a wide circulation in Northern newspapers.

THE political situation in Tennessee continues to be extremely interesting. The "State Credit" Democrats held a largely-attended convention at Nashville, on the 11th instant, and nominated as candidate for Governor, Mr. JOSEPH H. FUSSELL, of Maury County, a lawyer of distinction, and a man of strong character. He has the support of several of the most influential Democratic newspapers, including the *Chattanooga Times*, *Nashville Banner*, and *Memphis Avalanche*. Four tickets are now in the field,—the Republican, presenting Governor HAWKINS for reelection; the State Credit Democratic, with Mr. FUSSELL as their candidate; the Readjusters, with General BATE; and the Greenbackers, with Mr. BEAZLEY. The Prohibitionists are yet to have their convention, and their action is uncertain; if they should also put

up a candidate for Governor, there will be five in the field. Under the circumstances, Governor HAWKINS's reelection seems certain, with a Legislature sustaining the settlement of the debt already agreed on. The prospect also includes a Republican United States Senator, in place of Mr. HARRIS (Democrat), whose term expires next March.

THE strikes still continue, being now in their sixth week, and with no immediate prospect of cessation. That of the freight-handlers seems more likely than any other to end in the surrender of the employers. The experiment of supplanting with green hands—Italians, Russians and Poles—the stout Irishmen and Germans who were engaged in the hard work, has proved a failure. These new foreigners have not the strength needed for such hard work. Their scanty, and chiefly vegetable, diet has not been productive of the muscle required for it. The notion that Castle Garden will furnish the means of immediately displacing even the rudest labor in America, is found to be a mistake.

THE case against the railroads as raised by the injunction in the Superior Court, is at last under argument, Mr. SIMON STERNE appearing among the counsel against the roads, and Mr. CONKLING in their defence. Very interesting and important questions come up for decision, the chief being the responsibilities of common carriers, and the power of the State to interfere for the enforcement of those responsibilities. It is surprising to see with what persistence the railroads reaffirm their claim to be treated as private property, after decisions against this claim, from every court in America up to the Supreme Bench of the United States. The decision will be watched with keen interest.

MR. BRIGHT has done himself honor by his resignation from the British ministry. He puts his resignation, not on the ground of his Quaker convictions as to the unlawfulness of war, but on the broader ground that what is wrong between man and man, must also be wrong between nation and nation. This is the doctrine which Mr. CONGREVE and the Comtists have been urging on the English public for years past. Should it ever come to be recognized as a practical maxim in English policy, it will force a complete revolution in English practice. It would have made the attack on Alexandria impossible.

THE Irish Repression Bill having become law, no less than eight counties, besides several baronies and all the principal cities except Belfast, and not excepting Londonderry, have been proclaimed as under its scope. A large section of Ireland is thus put in what Germans call "the lesser state of siege," the usual guarantees for personal liberty being withdrawn, the right of public and private meeting suspended, and the newspapers placed under the surveillance of the police. In fine, a majority of the Irish people are now on the same footing as convicts in the third stage of the CROFTON prison system. It may be said that the outrages furnish a sufficient excuse for all this. But the proclaimed districts are not universally the scene of outrage. What outrage has been committed in Londonderry? Or to take the other corner of the Island, what are charged to the account of Waterford? It was charged that Waterford was brought under the action of the Coercion Law by Mr. FORSTER in order to facilitate impending evictions on the estate of the Duke of Norfolk, and certainly Mr. FORSTER had no reason to give for including it. The new authorities seem to have taken Mr. FORSTER's list, and made the new law cover the same area as the old, without asking whether there were reasons for drawing lines more closely.

THE bombardment of Alexandria has resulted in the destruction of the historic city of Egypt. The Egyptian troops evacuated the city, leaving the rabble to do as they pleased with it; and as a result the city was looted and most of it burned down. The British made no sort of preparation for such an emergency. They seem to have assumed that ARABI Bey would stand to be fired at, until the time came for his surrender; and they are free with the opinion that he is a shabby fellow, since he had a programme of his own, and did not follow theirs.

The British announce their preparations for following him up. They have some six thousand sailors and marines in their fleet, and out of these they may muster a respectable force for a march into the

interior. But the next engagement will not be fought under the guns of the fleet; and if ARABI Bey is anything of a strategist, he may make this march into the interior a very costly undertaking to his enemies.

(See *News Summary*, page 237.)

THE WIFE OF LINCOLN.

THE death of MRS. MARY TODD LINCOLN, the widow of the late President LINCOLN, will revive in the minds of many, sad recollections of the epoch in American history which was closed by the assassination of one of the wisest and best-beloved of American statesmen. The unhappy lady who has just died was the chosen companion and the devoted wife of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. More than that, she shared with him, not only his triumphs and his ambitions, but his early privations and disappointments. Men account it a great and an honorable thing to have been favored with the friendship and intimacy of LINCOLN. He is, and ever will be, a historical character. To be able to reflect, even in a remote degree, any of the brilliance with which history will gild his name, is no common privilege. If this is true of a few men, how much more worthy of respect and veneration are the memory and the reputation of her who was LINCOLN's early love, and the steadfast and implicitly-trusted partner of his life. Censorious newspaper critics seem to have forgotten this, in their heartless remarks concerning Mrs. LINCOLN's doings and characteristics. While professing the utmost veneration for the memory of LINCOLN, they have thoughtlessly spoken ill of her whose reputation was, to the good and great President, as dear as the apple of his eye. It must be recorded, to the discredit of the American newspaper press, that its treatment of Mrs. LINCOLN has been ungracious, and at times even brutal. This is said, of course, with certain honorable exceptions in view.

It was the ill fortune of Mrs. LINCOLN that she embarked upon an unknown and dangerous sea, when she left the quiet retirement of the Illinois capital for the city of Washington. Who could possibly have foreseen, in that hour of elation and triumph, how thickly strewn was her path with sorrows, griefs and calamities? Social distinction is dearer to most women than to most men, and Mrs. LINCOLN saw before her a career such as the proudest woman in the land might have coveted for herself. She was to be the mistress of the White House, the cynosure of all eyes. Unfortunately, she was not fitted by training for a position so conspicuous as this. How many American women are thus equipped, it would be difficult to say. Probably their number is very few. And that post, during the civil war, was more trying than it had ever been before, or ever can be again. A violent and radical change had been made in the political character of the Administration. The personnel of the incoming Administration was bitterly unacceptable to the resident society of Washington. It became at once the custom of the people of that city to refer to the new inmates of the White House in terms of unmitigated contempt. There were malicious tales of Mr. LINCOLN's habitual inebriation, and of his gross unfitness for the society of decent people. We do not recall these slanders now to show how completely time and history have dissipated them, but to remind the reader that the malevolent gossips who maligned the good LINCOLN, did not spare his amiable wife. Unfortunately for poor human nature, there are always many men who prefer to believe the ill they hear of the prosperous and the eminent, rather than the good reported of them. Once set in motion, the wicked misrepresentations of Mrs. LINCOLN's characteristics were long-lived. Perhaps it can hardly now be said of them that they have at last been laid in her grave.

During LINCOLN's Administration, too, there was in Washington a profound distrust, on the part of the politicians and their hangers-on, of almost everybody who had free access to the President. It was an epoch of suspicion. The intense loyalty of loyal men often seemed to take no other shape than that of suspicion. They detected treason in everything. They thought that the air was filled with conspiracy, and the earth thickly laid with mines and death-traps. Absurdly enough, the wife of the President was not spared in this general panic. Born in the South, and with near relatives in the Rebel army, it was thought reasonable that she should become a spy upon her husband, and a channel of contraband information. Nobody seemed to stop to think that the triumph of the Rebel cause, which she was reputed to sympathize

with, would have been the triumph of those who would have taken pleasure in the dishonor and death of "the usurper" and his family, and of all connected with him. Mrs. LINCOLN was accused of thinking too highly of her place and its attendant honors. Yet, gossiping men were ready to believe that she would be willing to give up all these, yea, and her husband also, if the Confederacy could be established in Washington.

It was a sad and even tragic life that this unhappy lady led, from the day she first set foot in the White House until she went away a broken widow. Within the year, the well-beloved WILLIE died; within a few months, war's black shadow lay over all the land, and in almost every house sat mourners weeping for those who should come no more. The usual gayety of the executive mansion was laid aside, and the triumphs and elation incident to a feminine sway in the historic mansion were indefinitely postponed. There is abundant evidence to prove that at this time, when LINCOLN was bowed with grief at the great misfortune that had befallen the nation, and was weighed down with innumerable cares, he found in the bosom of his family his only solace. When somebody asked him to put aside a certain intimate friend, whose counsels were thought to influence him unduly, LINCOLN said, bitterly, "Well, I suppose they will ask me to give up my wife and boys, next."

When he received a slip of paper informing him of his first nomination for the Presidency, he looked curiously at it for a moment, and then said, "There's a little woman down to our house who will be glad to see this. I'll go and show it to her." And he walked silently and swiftly homewards. Once, going out for a drive, in cold weather, in company with a friend, he was followed by his wife who entreated him to wear his gloves. On his saying that he had none, he was told to look in his pockets, and he pulled forth many pairs of gloves left there at odd times. Putting on one of these, he said, as he moved away, "Mother thinks a great deal of such conventionalities as this. It's lucky for me that she does, for I don't ever think."

When the blow fell, at last, and LINCOLN was killed by an assassin, his wife was sitting by his side. Did it ever occur to any of the glib-tongued gossips who were so soon busy with heartless remarks upon Mrs. LINCOLN's movements, that this was a fond and loving wife who sat there when the great man fell? A nation mourned him dead, as if each man had suffered a personal grief. This was a frail and tender-hearted woman, whose husband, the joy and pride of her life, had been smitten to death by her side. It was an awful experience. No wonder that she rallied slowly from the frightful shock, and that her reason became permanently affected during the succeeding months of agony. She was never fully sane after that hideous tragedy. This sufficiently accounts for all that is incomprehensible, on any other grounds, in her subsequent career. Naturally of a sympathetic, generous, and affectionate disposition, her vagaries took the form of dread of poverty, suspicion of her family, and repining over her lonely and neglected condition. The death of "TAD," the favorite companion and solace of her declining years, was the last drop in an overflowing cup.

But all is over now. The long career of darkness and sorrow is closed. The charitable mantle of the grave covers the mortal form of the wife of the greatest of American Presidents.

THE TRIAL OF THE PEOPLE.

IT may be assumed that the end of negotiation between the two wings of the Pennsylvania Republicans has practically been reached. While it is true that no formal answer has yet been returned to the proposals of Mr. CAMERON's State Committee, the rejection of the plan of unconditional withdrawal of both tickets by Mr. BEAVER and his associates is the extinguishment of any expectation of union in the present campaign. That was much the best and most liberal offer that the Stalwarts could expect to receive. It was a distinct avowal by Mr. STEWART and his three co-signers that they retained their faith in an untrammelled and free convention of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and that to secure it they were willing to sink their own personality and yield whatever of private purpose might attend their candidacy. It was an offer to which, as Colonel McMICHAEL's letter showed, some Independent Republicans hesitate to commit themselves. Its safety lay alone in the belief which its signers entertained that, if the candidates of the Harrisburg Convention had the courage and the independence to

withdraw themselves from the contest, as the Philadelphia candidates offered to do, the outcome of a new convention, under all the circumstances,—the awakened conscience of the people, the full discussion of the party's imperilled principles, and the evident necessity for a strong ticket and an honest adherence to the declarations of the platform,—would certainly be such as would prove the maintained virtue of the Republican masses, and so justify this manly and magnanimous offer.

Let it now be distinctly understood that this proposal has been rejected. General BEAVER and his associates on the "slated" ticket of Mr. CAMERON, insist that the "slate" shall not be broken. This maintains the contest. It was upon this that the Philadelphia Convention met and acted. Other causes of action, other questions of principle, entered into the situation, but the essential issue which the Independent Republicans then raised was whether Mr. CAMERON's "slated" ticket, representing his boss-ship of the party, and all the bad methods of "machine" rule contained in it, should be further submitted to. The nomination of a new ticket signified that such a submission would not be longer made. In such shape affairs remain. Mr. CAMERON maintains his ticket in the field. He will not withdraw it. The candidates upon it lack either the patriotism or the courage to withdraw themselves, for the common good. The Independent Republican column therefore marches on.

We are come, consequently, to a trial of the people of Pennsylvania. They are summoned, now, to declare themselves. As in the days when men were searched and sifted on the question of Freedom, and again on that of Union, so now they are to be searched and sifted on the issue of Popular Rule and Honest Public Service against "Boss" Rule and the "Spoils" System. This issue is not to be evaded. Never was a political question more sharply presented. The State of Pennsylvania is made the field of a great trial of the people's integrity. We shall see, now, how such a trial will be sustained.

For no one can deny the actuality of the system of personal control under which the State of Pennsylvania has been bound. Such a system is political slavery, and like every instance of slavery, it has all the attending circumstances of moral decay. Under it the conscience and judgment of the citizen must be surrendered, and when conscience and judgment are given up, what remains? Under it, Pennsylvania, great as she is in every form of material wealth, and strong as she is in latent powers of intellect and character, has been made the mark for national reproach and contempt. Under it, her press, the second of the Union, were arrayed—until the Independent people broke the array—in behalf of a great political conspiracy that was intended to subvert the primary rights of the American people and set up a personal control of the Republic. Under it, are employed those methods of political management which, from the assessment of public officials up and down through the long list of similar means, are a stench in the nostrils of every intelligent and upright man. Such a system is not tolerable. It is that which the American people, everywhere, are rising against. The issue which the Independent Republicans have raised draws the attention and enlists the sympathy of the whole country.

We are now at the real beginning of the campaign. It must be one of sincerity and courage. There must be no flinching from the straight line of duty. The people must be reached, from end to end of the State. The reasons why they should not vote to maintain boss-ship, to obstruct reform in the public service, and to sustain the evil methods of corrupt politics, must be put before them clearly and cogently. We have now the opportunity of a real reform in the Commonwealth and in the Nation, and it must not be lost.

EGYPT.

"THE traders begin the wars," said Sir CHARLES NAPIER, "and the soldiers end them." The gallant general meant by this statement that trade is the great provoker of international enmities, and not the "fair, white-winged peacemaker" of TENNYSON's ode. The great trading communities have been the most constantly engaged in war. Carthage, like Tyre and Sidon, fought incessantly for the extension of its commerce. Rome was a great trading centre, before she became a great military city, and her battle for life and death with Carthage was a battle for the commercial control of the Mediterranean. It was the jealousy of the Roman bankers which seconded effectively CATO's "*Carthago de-*

lenda est," and which led to the final destruction of the rival city. Similarly, Venice, throughout the Middle Ages, was everywhere drawn into wars for the defence and extension of her trade. Her ships of war were but the necessary escort of her great mercantile fleet.

England inherits the traditions of Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, Rome and Venice. For the past hundred years, she seldom has enjoyed even a brief period of absolute peace. She has had more fighting than all the rest of Europe taken together. Generally her fighting has been in the line of domineering over weaker powers than herself. Since 1815, she has shrunk from every kind of collision with nations regarded as her equals; but in every corner of the world she has been forcing her rule and her trade by military power, upon weak but resisting peoples.

The curious campaign now progressing in Egypt, is therefore not an exceptional event. It is but a new chapter, in a policy which has become so well established, that Englishmen begin to think themselves discharged from any consideration of its rightness or its wrongness. It has become almost axiomatic with them, that whatever stands in the way of British trade is to be crushed by superior force. When Lord BEACONSFIELD went into war for "a scientific frontier," the solid good sense of England refused to follow him. Liberal leaders charged him with setting up a Moloch called "British Interests," to which he was ready to sacrifice every other people, if need were. It was one of the signal instances of his failure to understand the people he was governing. Had he said "a commercial frontier,"—had he shown that his ambitious and showy policy was, in some way, identical with English commercial interests—the result might have been quite different. The spirit which, in 1802, plunged Europe into a new war with NAPOLEON, on the discovery that the Peace of Amiens did not open the continent to British manufactures, would have sustained him. That spirit still rules in the councils of the empire.

We speak of the expedition to Egypt as *curious*. Ordinarily wars are waged against countries and their governments. In a few instances, they have for their object the overthrow of a particular government, and the establishment of some other in its place. But neither of these objects can be alleged in the present instance. TEWFIK Pasha is recognized by England equally with the rest of the world, as the legitimate ruler of Egypt, under the suzerainty of the Sultan. With him England has no quarrel. She bombards the chief city of his dominions, reduces public works and palaces to ruins, and kills thousands of his subjects, while professing the keenest anxiety for the maintenance of his authority. She courts his invitation to assist in rebuilding the edifice of public order, on the ruin she has made. And all this she does, in order to effect a change of ministry in Egypt. The Khedive's minister of war, recognized as such by his master even after the bombardment of Alexandria, is regarded as offensive to his master and hostile to British interests. To secure his removal from office this unheralded war is waged. Be it noted, that the Khedive did not make that public appeal for assistance against ARABI Pasha, which international law exacts as a preliminary to foreign interference. On the contrary, he recognized him as the only man who could maintain order in Egypt, and declared that he held him responsible for the lives of the foreigners who are resident in Egypt. So far as the rules of international law extend, England was bound to assume that the Khedive was satisfied with his servant, and was responsible for his acts. She certainly found in Egypt no evidence of a revolt against constituted authority. At the most, there was an agitation for a larger measure of liberty of action than the Khedive has been used to accord to his people.

There is no proof that ARABI Pasha meant to take any step which would imperil the usefulness of the Suez Canal, nor even that he meant to put an end by violence to the foreign Control of Egyptian finances. Here, also, the English have proceeded without that public warrant for their action, which the world has the right to exact. But this is only natural. The spirit of trade is a spirit of jealousy and suspicion. It constantly is seeing remote dangers and possible perils. Its best exponent is in the fluctuations of the money and other markets, which arise so often from circumstances of no practical importance, but express the nervous and feverish temper which results from making prosperity dependent on remote contingencies. The foreign Control was set up in Egypt, nominally to secure the payment of the debt, but really to secure the Canal. ARABI Bey professes to be quite friendly to the Control,

but hostile to its policy of filling Egypt with an army of French and English officials. It is the possibility that this first step may lead to the abolition of the Control itself, and that to the abolition of the safety of the Canal, that has led, first to diplomatic pressure, and then to war. It is another case of the possibly desirable doorplate, with the name THOMPSON spelled with a P.

The conduct of the Egyptians, even as seen through the mass of misrepresentation and prejudice, is such as to entitle them to the sympathy of mankind. That they fought bravely in the defence of their untenable earthworks, is shown, not more clearly by the reluctant testimony of their enemies, than by the evident unwillingness of Admiral SEYMOUR to court another conflict with them. That they set Alexandria on fire before evacuating it, was exactly to be expected. The plundering is not said to have begun before the troops left the city. It was only the resumption of the outrages which ARABI Bey had put down, with a strong hand, a few weeks before. Every despotic and corrupt government tends to create a great population of reckless and desperate men, whose opportunity comes in the horrors of a bombardment. At any rate, the people of Egypt stand higher before the world to-day, than was thought possible ten years ago. The respectful terms in which M. DE FREYCINET refers to their national aspirations, and virtually pledges the support of France to these, would have been impossible, had not this *Fellah* leader shown of what stuff they were made. Even England is beginning to see that Egypt cannot be treated as an appendage to a canal and a debt.

The general sympathy of the world is against England in her Egyptian policy. Germany and Austria have distinctly refused to express their approval. Turkey telegraphed to London, demanding the cessation of the bombardment. Italy has resisted English pretensions in Egypt throughout the struggle. Russia gives her assent to the concurrent views of Europe. France refused to participate in active measures, and nothing but diplomatic necessity has forced her to agree with England for a three months' occupation of the Canal. It is simply hypocrisy, for England to talk of obeying the "European Concert" in Egypt. That Concert demanded Turkish intervention, and condemns the bombardment as a grave violation of the law of nations.

One country only is made, by its representatives, to assume the attitude of coöperation with England. *That country is America.* The conduct of the American commander at Alexandria has been offensively toadyish throughout. He alone sent to the Egyptians a message threatening them with his fire, if their shot came his way. He placed our national vessels at the disposal of the unofficial representatives of England, keeping our ships within range of danger, when those of every other nation had withdrawn from the harbor. He alone carried his crew round the harbor after the firing had ceased to applaud the British crews by their cheers. He was the first to land marines to help in "restoring order." In every possible way, he has manifested his personal sympathy with the English expedition. That his conduct has been "above all praise," is the comment of *The Morning Post*, the organ of English Jingoism. Praise from that quarter is, under the circumstances, the worst censure that could be pronounced.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IN a recent issue, the London *Spectator* says: "LONGFELLOW's heroic young man, who requests the Psalmist not to tell him in mournful numbers, that 'life is but an empty dream,' assures us that the lesson to be derived from the lives of all great men is this—that 'we can [each] make our lives sublime.' . . . The poet has caused the young man to utter sublime nonsense. History, in its vast chronicles, contains but a few names of men whose lives attained to the sublime standard—men of commanding spiritual insight and supreme elevation of character." But, on the other hand, it may be pleaded that sublimity of character assumes other phases than that defined by the *Spectator*, and much more within the scope of what LONGFELLOW may have meant. In his lecture on the sublime, SYDNEY SMITH says:—"I am going to say rather an odd thing, but I cannot help thinking, that the severe and rigid economy of a man in distress has something in it very sublime, especially if it be endured for any length of time, serenely and in silence. I remember a very striking instance of it in a young man. He was son of a country curate, who had got him a berth on board a man-of-war as midshipman. The poor curate made a great effort for his son; fitted him out well with clothes, and gave him \$250 in money; the first week the poor boy lost his chest, clothes, money, and everything he had in the

world. The ship sailed for a foreign station and the loss was without remedy. He immediately quitted his mess, ceased to associate with the other midshipmen, who were the sons of gentlemen, and for five years, without mentioning it to his parents—who he knew could not assist him,—and without borrowing a farthing, without a complaint or murmur, did that poor lad endure the most abject and degrading poverty, at a period of life when the feelings are most alive to ridicule, and the appetites most prone to indulgence. If you can make the world stare and look on, there you have vanity or compassion to support you, but to bury all your wretchedness in your own mind, to resolve to have no man's pity while you have one effort left to procure his respect,—this is a sublimity which, though found in the shade and retirement of life, ought to be held up to the praises of men, and to be looked upon as a noble model for imitation." Now, this is a sort of sublimity which may be compassed by those who cannot lay any sort of claim to "commanding spiritual insight" or even "supreme elevation of character," in the *Spectator's* sense. LONGFELLOW's young man was perhaps not guilty of such "sublime nonsense," after all.

A VERY favorable showing appears to be made by the Michigan State Agricultural College, and as our Pennsylvania institution has done so poorly it is especially interesting to look over some of the statistics which the former presents. The Michigan College—which must not be confounded with the University, located at Ann Arbor—is at Lansing. It has graduated 244 persons, of whom 14 are dead. Sixty-two per cent. of the graduates are pursuing professions that are subjects of special study in the college,—i. e. agriculture and the industrial arts related to it,—and forty per cent. are farmers. This is a very good exhibit; of those who have completed the course at the Illinois Industrial University, the largest school of its kind in the West, only thirteen per cent. are farmers; at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, twenty-three per cent.; and at the Agricultural College of Maine, twelve per cent. Nine of the graduates are fruit-culturists, (these not being included in the class of "farmers,") eleven are professors, and five instructors, in colleges; nine are machinists, five engineers, twenty-four lawyers, and seventeen physicians.

On the whole, these figures show that the graduates have, to an unusual extent, pursued the occupation for which the college prepared them, and that those who did not, generally chose those professions requiring a high degree of intelligence and culture. There appears to be proof, in the experience of the Michigan institution, that an "Agricultural College" may succeed in filling the purpose of its creation, and that the fund created by Congress may be put to good use. The example ought to be of use to the people of Pennsylvania, whose share of the fund has been wasted for so many years.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Darwin Memorial Fund, held in London, at the Royal Society's rooms, Burlington House, it was announced that the total subscriptions promised or received, amounted to £2,487 13s. It was decided that the memorial should take the form of a marble statue, and a sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. It was agreed to ask the trustees of the British Museum for permission to place the statue in the large hall of the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington.

A TENNESSEE newspaper, the Chattanooga *Times*, discussing with much force the political situation in that State, and arguing against the policy of repudiation as represented in General BATE's nomination and platform, declares that President ARTHUR has lost all chance of securing a helpful coöperation from the honest and intelligent people of other Southern States, which seemed possible after GARFIELD's election, by his policy of installing the repudiators as the federal representatives in Virginia. The history of government, says the *Times*, in English-speaking lands especially, "demonstrates that no party can long survive unless it is based on principles. Mere expedients, even dishonest expedients, such as cheating the public creditors, may serve as temporary means of keeping a certain following behind a leading of demagogues. The 'cohesive power of public plunder' may hold the smaller leaders together. But there must be something more substantial, something that at least looks and smells cleanly, or the masses, who cannot have and do not want office, will fall away."

Farther, the same journal adds a very timely bit of political philosophy, in the remark that "once a party splits on principles, it can only be reorganized by a return of all parties to the original basis of union." This is a fact that applies to other States as well as to Tennessee and Virginia.

IN a recent issue of one of the Philadelphia journals, there are reports from different parts of the country, of nine deaths by lock-jaw, caused by the explosion of "toy pistols." This is an ingenious weapon, calculated admirably, even if not intended, to reduce the number of American lads and children. Its capacity to that end was long ago abundantly proved, and in Philadelphia war was made upon it at the same time that a determined movement was made to suppress the noise nuisances on the Fourth of July. The result has been very gratifying.

The "toy pistol" is no longer a terror here, as an instrument of death, and it is hardly likely that it will again be tolerated by the authorities, or by the people. Other cities and towns should take steps to protect themselves from it.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

OUTSIDE interest in the Pennsylvania contest has not abated. Each new move in it is closely watched and promptly discussed. The leading Republican newspapers of the country, except those which are openly and positively committed to Stalwartism, remain of the conviction that the work of the Independent Republicans is needful for the general good. Referring to it, the New York *Times* says that the defeat of Mr. Cameron's ticket is the natural outcome of the election, and adds:

Republicans outside of Pennsylvania who are anxious for the overthrow of the "Boss" influence and the introduction of reform principles and methods will regard with complacency the prospect of Pattison's election. Defeat in one important State this year will be a slight calamity compared to a general defeat two years hence, and if out of it shall come the impulse of a vigorous reform movement, it may be made the forerunner of future triumphs.

The New York *Tribune* is not less emphatic. At the close of a leading article on the subject, it says:

As the *Tribune* has steadily maintained, the Independents are justified in rejecting all compromises which aim at the perpetuation of Bossism. The propositions of the Cameron Committee merely invited the Independents to enter a contest to see whether they could beat the machine in packing a State Convention. They do not pretend to be strong enough to do anything of the kind. They are fighting to overthrow the machine first, and thus give the party a chance to control itself. They are in a position now where they believe they can smash the machine at the cost of a temporary defeat of the party, and they think the result will justify the means. Mr. Cameron's committee could have saved the party by sacrificing him, but they have declined to do this.

Other New York newspapers, including the *Evening Post*, the *Mail and Express*, the *Herald*, and others, are also strongly supporting the Independent movement, not to mention the *Sun* and the *World*, which must be regarded as Democratic. The Boston *Advertiser* is of like mind with the *Times* and *Tribune*, and in an article discussing the political situation generally, says decisively:

The country is not satisfied, and it proposes to move on. If the present leaders do not answer its demands others will. The people will have their way, whether they can mould the old parties to their will or have to form new ones.

Amongst the State newspapers, there is some vigorous analysis of the condition of things. Many country journals are clinging to the "machine," but an extensive list might be made of those which are outspoken in the support of the Independent cause. The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, which has been printing for a month or two past some extremely strong editorial articles on the subject, at the close of one recently says:

From now until the day of election the Bosses will endeavor to save themselves by crying out that to vote for the Independent ticket will be to lose the State now and indefinitely to the Republican party. That will be their sole capital, and it is for the friends of honest, popular government of, by, and for the people, to make the present issue a test case. They were never before in so strong a position as they now are, and they will be the basest of cowards if they surrender their principles to the frantic cries and misrepresentations of the Bosses, crying out for their own deliverance from humiliation and defeat. They care nothing for the party unless they can use it to serve their own selfish ends. They alone have weakened and imperilled it, and they alone will be its destroyers unless they be defeated. The Independents will be its saviors if they this year fight with all their might and numbers against the continuance of Boss rule in this State.

The Wilkes-Barre *Record* has these remarks:

"If the contest goes on now in the present divided condition of the party, it will bring the same result as if no effort at reconciliation had been made. The organs that could be influenced by various considerations to support the Cameron ticket, can be operated upon now. The corrupt Democratic votes that could be purchased before can now be secured. But no change has been effected to convince the honest voter that the election of Beaver now means reform any more than it did a week ago."

The Philadelphia *Times*, in an article declaring that "there is now but one order to be given along the Independent line—Forward!" says:

Now the course of the Independents is clear. They must conquer or they and their cause must fall in hopeless disaster, and their battle must be of the most aggressive character. They have an unscrupulous foe to meet, and they must sweep the whole Boss domination from power or see the Republican organization die in dishonor instead of achieving new and regenerated life in the future. The time for meaningless platitudes and hollow professions of union between right and wrong is past, and there is now only one order to be given by the Independent leaders—Forward!

OPERA IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 5, 1882.

RARELY has the English public enjoyed a musical season of such great and varied interest as that of 1882. What with operas, Italian and German, and an unusual number of concerts, the hands of the musical critics have been very full; and simple listeners have had a great treat in the high character of the music that has been performed. But the season of 1882 will be chiefly remarkable in the annals of music in England, for the partial eclipse of the Italian opera by its later rival of the German school, which for some years has been growing in public

estimation. What, indeed, was called the "Music of the Future," at the time of the Bayreuth Festival, may now be called the music of the present, for the wild strains of Wagner have found many admirers amongst English musicians. The school of opera of which Wagner is the creator, differs entirely in its intention from the Italian school, and, therefore its effect is widely divergent; for, whereas in the latter, the libretto is entirely subservient to the music, the German composer bends all his efforts to the illustration and emphasis of the drama. His music is, indeed, often little more than a rhythmic commentary upon it; and his system of *leitmotiv*, the thematic accompaniment, has for its end to give a higher poetic value to each portion of its subject. With this intention, he embodies the different "motives" of his drama in music, dealing softly with the feelings of man, as at the parting of *Siegfried* and *Brynhild*, but shaking the very heavens in the crash of the thunderstorm and the roar of the northwind. Now, the *maestro* is fully competent to do these things, for he is a poet and can enter with mighty power into the spirit of the great themes he selects, and on which he has written his dramas. But it is not given to every one to wield the club of Hercules, and "Wagnerism" is far from being an unmixed gain to the cause of musical art,—for the master has found copyists. Like all successful musicians, he has also found enemies; and one of them, himself a German, thinly disguised under the initials "L. E.," attacks him bitterly in this month's *Temple Bar*. Nevertheless, there are many who can understand the beauties of the German school, and at their hands music will derive great advantage therefrom. The first opera of Wagner to be produced in London this year was "*Lohengrin*," with which the Carl Rosa company opened at Her Majesty's in January, the part of *Elsa* being taken by Miss Julia Gaylord, and that of the *Knight of the Swan* by Herr Schott. The whole was presented with thoroughness and completeness for which the company is known, both in England and America, which may also be said of its production of "*the Flying Dutchman*" and "*Tannhäuser*."

The presentation of the celebrated tetralogy, the "*Ring des Nibelungen*," at Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, was looked forward to by the musical world with great interest, as the work upon which Wagner has spent so many years of his life, and wherein the principles of his school are best exemplified. The master has always held that mystic and mythical themes are best adapted for operatic expression, and therefore it was fitting that the subject of his *magnum opus* should be the great Teutonic epic, the "*Nibelungenlied*." "*Das Rheingold*," the first of the music-dramas into which he has divided the legend, opens with the wooing of the Rhine-daughters by *Alberich*, the "*Nibelung*," his scornful rejection, and consequent renunciation of love forever, whereby he is enabled to obtain possession of the powerful "*Rhinegold*." But it does not long remain with him, for the god *Wotan* (Odin) has need of it. *Freia*, the Northern Venus, is to be rendered by the "*Asas*" to the giant in return for the building of the great Valhalla, and nothing but the "*Nibelung's*" treasure can redeem her; so the deceitful god *Loge* (Loki) craftily steals it from him. A heavy curse, however, is laid on the treasure by *Alberich*, who works first in the slaying of the giant *Fasolt* by his brother *Fafner*, who thenceforth is the guardian of the hoard. But loud is the wailing of the Rhine-daughters for the loss of the gold. The music-motives of this part are low, sweet, and recitative in tone, and there is little room for vocal melody. "*Die Walküre*," the second drama of the series, is also the grandest. It is occupied with the working of *Wotan* to recover the "*Rhinegold*." He has begotten a son and a daughter, *Sigmund* and *Sieglinde*, who are to be the means of its accomplishment in a way that created no small sensation when presented on the London stage. Now, in the sun-myth, when Earth and Sky, the children of Odin, the all-creator, gave birth to the rising sun that should disperse the mists of the marshes, the figure was comprehensible. But Wagner has given the children a bodily shape, and as *Sigmund* and *Sieglinde* they gave birth to *Siegfried*, the dragon-slayer. However, woe attends them; for *Wotan*, at the instance of his spouse, *Fricka*, gives victory to *Hunding*, the husband of *Sieglinde*; and *Sigmund* is slain, notwithstanding all the efforts to save him by *Brynhild*, the "*Valkyrie*," a daughter of *Wotan*. But the god is angered against his undutiful daughter, and casts her into a slumber, that can be broken by none but the hero who has courage to cross the wall of flame with which he surrounds her. The grandeur of the music of this part is indescribable; and the wild clash of the thunderstorm, the sweet passages of love music, and the stormful ride of the "*Valkyries*," are certainly the finest passages of the whole tetralogy. The next division, "*Siegfried*," recounts the heroic doings of the champion, the forging of his sword, his slaying of the dragon *Fafner*, the recovery of the hoard, and his delivery of *Brynhild* from the anger of *Wotan*, concluding with a love scene with the "*Valkyrie*." There is an exuberant wildness in the music of this part, typical of the overflowing life of *Siegfried*, and a sweet but excited ending. In the last division of the tetralogy, the "*Götterdämmerung*" or Dusk of the gods, the music attains great sublimity. It deals with the parting of *Siegfried* from his mistress, to whom he gives the "*Nibelung's*" ring; how, under the potion of *Guðrun* he forgets his love for her, and wins her even as a bride for *Gunther* his friend, taking the ring away from her; of plots for revenge; and the death of *Siegfried* at the

hand of *Hagen*, who would obtain the treasure; how *Brynhild* leaps on his funeral pyre, and the waters of the Rhine rising drown the frantic *Hagen*; and the Rhine-daughters obtain the gold once more. Such is a slight sketch of the plot of the "Ring des Nibelungen." The way in which it has been presented in London reflects the greatest credit on Don Angelo Neumann, the director; but it was inevitable that the performances should in some respects not be equal to those at Bayreuth. The orchestration, for instance, was far from perfect, the delicate nuances of the melody being frequently lost; but often the dramatic power of the performers rose to a grand height. It would be impossible to have a more magnificent representation of the parts of *Siegfried* and *Loge* than those by Herr Vogl, or of that of *Siegmund* by Herr Neimann; Herr Scaria also made an excellent *Wotan*, though Herr Reichmann, who succeeded him in the part in the second cycle, had a better appreciation of the picturesque. Of the female characters, *Brynhild* was taken first by Madame Vogl, and then by Madame Reicher-Kindermann, whose impersonations could scarcely be surpassed either in histrionic or vocal power; and the part of *Sieglinde* was filled by Madame Sachse-Hofmeister with almost equal success.

Before the representations of the "Ring des Nibelungen" were concluded, another season of German opera was inaugurated at Drury Lane, of which it would be difficult to speak too highly, under the able directorship of Herr Richter. Amongst the performers, who were selected chiefly from the Hamburg opera, were Herr Winkelmann, who gave a magnificent rendering of *Lohengrin*, Dr. Kraus, an admirable *Telramund*, Herr Koegel and Herr Gura; and Mesdames Rosa Sucher, Carso-Dely, Wiedermann and Malten. The operas given at Drury Lane have been Beethoven's "Fidelio," Weber's "Euryanthe," and Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser," as well as his "Meistersinger von Nürnberg" and "Tristan und Isolde," which had not before been rendered in England. The magnificent manner in which Herr Richter has given these operas, the care that has been expended in their smallest details, and the unity and power of the company, have made the works of Wagner understood, and have left an impress on English music that will not soon be removed. The plot of the "Meistersinger" is briefly this: The elder of the Singers' Guild of Nürnberg has offered his daughter to the successful candidate in the contest of song: the work of *Walter*, her lover, is condemned by *Beckmesser*, the "marker" of the guild, himself an aspirant; the good-natured shoemaker-poet, *Hans Sachs*, turns to ridicule the song of the marker, with which he is serenading the lady; the luckless poet is beaten; and *Walter* composes the master-song, and wins the lady's hand. This theme, so different from many selected by Wagner, furnishes him with the opportunity for more sweet music than occurs in any other of his works, but the opera is distinctly Wagnerian, being constructed on the system of *leitmotiv*. "Tristan und Isolde" is founded on the old legend, so well known to the English, in the "Morte d'Arthur." *Tristan* is sent to bring *Isolde* as a bride for his uncle, king *Mark*; but she is angered against him, because he has been her lover, and prepares a cup of poison that they may drink together. But the handmaiden brings them instead a love-philtre, and they rush into one another's arms. Great is the sorrow of *Mark* on discovering this, and deeper the misery of *Tristan* in banishment. *Isolde* comes to comfort him; but it is too late and the lovers both die. The sustained passion and wild madness of the love-music, and the sweetness of the mourning, fashioned on this sad theme, surpass everything in Wagner; but, owing to the great power required in the chief actors, this opera, which is probably most characteristic of the master's varied art, can never become of frequent repetition.

Like all writers on the music of the year, I have left little space to speak of the Italian opera at Covent Garden. The season opened with "Les Huguenots," on April 18th, and since that date most of the favorite operas have been given with great success. Madame Albani made her *rentrée* on April 29th, as *Violetta* in "La Traviata," and Madame Adelina Patti on May 18th, as *Caterina* in "L'Etoile du Nord," and these well-known singers have lost none of their charm to the English public. The other chief singers have been Mesdames Pauline Lucca, Fursch-Madi, Trebelli, Guercia and Stahl; and Signori Pandolfini, Frapolli, Devries, Nicolini, Bouhy and Lestellier. The production, on July 4th, of a new opera, "Velleda," by M. Charles Lenepveu, a Parisian composer, was looked forward to with great interest, and no effort had been spared to make it a success. The singers were Mesdames Patti, Valleria and Stahl, and Signori Nicolini, Cotogni and De Reszke; but it must be confessed, notwithstanding the favorable auspices under which it was produced, that the opera can never become established in the repertoire of the Italian opera. It is an able and scholarly production, but is lacking in the fresh originality that alone can secure success, for reminiscences of the music of other composers continually strike one in it. Nevertheless, it has some good and melodious airs, and "I Numi Visitar" and "Quando l'alta" were well received from Madame Patti. The scene of the opera is laid in Gaul, at the time of its subjection by the Romans, and is occupied with the love of *Velleda*, a Druidess, and *Cælius*, a Roman general. *Velleda* delivers her lover from the plots of her kinsmen, who are finally subjected; but the Druidess has offended Heaven in giving way to love, and remorsefully plunges a dagger into her bosom, an example that is followed by the Roman. We hear a

good deal of the decay of the Italian opera; but, though there are many of other nationalities in the company at Covent Garden, there is yet great vitality in the music of the Italian school. JOHN LEYLAND.

THE ALLEGED CESNOLA DECEPTIONS.

DURING the past two years, a curious controversy has been going on in New York in regard to the integrity of the collection of Cypriote antiquities, commonly known as the "Cesnola Collection," the property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Charges have been preferred against the Director of the Museum, Signor di Cesnola, which, if sustained, show that he has misused his responsible position; and which further show something worse than negligence on the part of the Trustees. From the fact that the persons preferring the charges are but little known, or little respected, by the public, while, on the other hand, the Trustees are widely known and most eminently respectable, the positive and reiterated denials of the Trustees that the Director has failed, in the smallest particular, in the proper discharge of his duties, have been very generally accepted as settling the matter definitely in the Director's favor. These denials have been the more readily accepted, because the charges, as at first preferred, implied personal ill-will against the Director on the part of those bringing them. The denials of the Trustees—whose only interest in the matter, presumably, is that the affairs of the Museum shall be properly conducted—on the contrary, fairly might be assumed to be impartial, and as impartial statements, presumably, were to be entirely credited.

The matter is now placed in a new light, however, by the publication, in the August number of *The Century Magazine*, of a long editorial article in which all that has been charged of mismanagement on the part of the Director, and of negligence on the part of the Trustees, of the Museum, is brought forward again with a force and logical severity that seem to leave no room for doubting that much which has been urged against the Director and the Trustees is true. The article in *The Century* is direct and dispassionate. A tone of unwillingness to tell such unpleasant truths runs through it, and is only overborne by an obviously sincere desire to discharge a painful duty. The matter is not handled as a newspaper "sensation," but as a grave necessity that is pressed upon the magazine by its position as the spokesman of a constituency that it is educating in art. Holding this position, alike honorable and responsible, it cannot remain quiescent while a wrong against art is being perpetrated. Further, being entirely outside the controversy, and having no interest to serve, other than the broad interest of truth and justice, its arraignment of the management of the Museum carries with it a very positive force and weight.

The charges first made against Signor di Cesnola appeared in *The Art Amateur* for August, 1880. They were preferred by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, a dealer and expert in coins and antiquities, and some time an agent of Cesnola's, and were to the general effect that Cesnola had made, or had caused to be made, various "deceptive alterations and unintelligent restorations" to certain articles included in the Cypriote collection, which substantially changed their character, and so made them valueless as representatives of Cypriote art. It was charged specifically that fragments of statues had been wrongly put together—wrong heads attached to bodies, and so on; that lines of juncture had been designedly hidden; that restorations had been made and concealed; that steel tools had been applied to the surface of antiquities, and that, throughout, an attempt had been made to furbish up the collection and give it an effect of finish and completeness: all this being done at the expense of its value as illustrative of a certain phase and period of ancient art. In concluding his article in *The Art Amateur*, Mr. Feuardent wrote:

"Antiquities, especially of this class, need not be 'beautiful'; they are only valuable because they teach us the customs and manners of the people who made them, and they must be absolutely trustworthy in the information they give. In fixing together fragments which are honestly believed to have belonged to each other, good work may be done; though it is important to indicate the condition of the object when found, in order to prevent any possible misconception. But to amalgamate various pieces, strangers to each other, in order to complete an object, and not publicly to indicate it, is not only bad faith, but positive vandalism. To endeavor to increase interest in a collection by deceptive alterations or restorations, can only be called a miscalculation, a profanation, or a fraud."

A committee was appointed by the Trustees of the Museum to investigate these charges against Director Cesnola. Before this committee Cesnola appeared and testified in his own favor with emphasis. He said: "In the entire collection, I have not made a single restoration of any object or part of any object in stone, and there exist, in the whole collection of thousands of objects, so far as I know, only two instances of such restoration, neither of which is by me. . . . There is no instance in the entire collection of a retouching or tampering with the surface of any object." In reply to a question from President Barnard, chairman of the committee, he said: "I am personally opposed to making restorations." On the strength of his explicit denials, corroborated by the testimony of at least one trustworthy witness, the committee declared that the charges against the Director were "without foundation;" that there had been "no restorations, and no cutting or engraving of objects, but simply repairs by the replacing and reünion

of such original fragments as existed and could be identified;" and that, in regard to the collection as a whole, the members of the committee had "found nothing in their investigation to cast a shadow on its reputation." This exonerating report of the committee of investigation was published in January, 1881, and was accepted by the Trustees, and by the public generally, as final. Mr. Feuardent, however, did not accept it as final, and shortly began the publication of a series of illustrated "cards" which were intended as proofs that the committee had not reported according to the facts. In April of the present year, a pamphlet appeared, written by Mr. Clarence Cook, and published by Mr. Feuardent, in which new charges were brought against the integrity of the Cesnola collection. The "Aphrodite and Eros," No. 32, and the statue No. 39, were especially singled out for condemnation. The first of these was declared to be "a fraudulent patchwork of unrelated parts," and the second to be "built up of several fragments belonging originally to different statues of various sizes." This pamphlet did not carry much weight, but it sufficed to bring about a fresh investigation, in the course of which were adduced many damaging facts against Cesnola's management. Feodore Gehlen, late repairer to the Museum, stated that he had made, always acting under Cesnola's orders, a great many new noses, and also bits of bodies, heads, and legs. Mr. Cox, photographer, testified that he was cognizant of several restorations; that on one occasion he actually "had to wait for the plaster to dry" before taking a photograph of a remade "antique." Concerning the figure No. 39, his testimony, subsequently cast in the form of an affidavit, is as follows: "The restoration of the large headless statue holding a horned head, which is illustrated in full page in General di Cesnola's book, was too much for Mr. Baillard's [the repairer's] skill as a stone-cutter. The feet which are now on the statue are partly remade. The work was done by a stone-cutter who was brought into the Museum for the purpose." He adds: "I saw with my own eyes the stone-mason cut out of a solid rock the base and the lower part of the figure, to which were added, with plaster, the fragments of the feet." As represented in a photograph taken while the statue was in Fourteenth Street, this figure has no feet at all, and it is similarly represented in a cut in Cesnola's "Cyprus." The two janitors of the Museum also testified that they knew of many restorations which had been made. It was in evidence, also, that in making the restorations the plaster had been stained—with chemicals supplied by the photographer—so that it should match the color of the original stone, and that its surface had been filed and scraped so as to produce a like harmony in texture; and it was further shown that the surface of the stone itself, for a like purpose, had been similarly treated. And all this in face of Cesnola's positive assertions: "There is no instance in the entire collection of a retouching or tampering with the surface of any object. There are but two instances of restorations among stone objects, and two among potteries, in the entire collection!" And yet, such was the faith of the Trustees in Cesnola, that this second committee of investigation again declared the collection to be intact and the Director above reproach. The committee held that the witnesses did not tell the truth; that the photograph produced in evidence was a forgery; and they accepted Cesnola's explanation of the corroboration given to the photograph by the cut in his own book, that the cut represented a nearly identical statue that "was lost at sea."

Supposing that this apparently improbable view of the matter is correct, one other witness of restorations remains who cannot be so easily disposed of. This is Mr. A. Duncan Savage, some time first assistant to Signor di Cesnola in the care of the Cypriote Collection. Mr. Savage accepted this position in order to continue his studies in archaeology, and he came to the Museum heartily commended by Dr. Howard Crosby, and others, because of his especial fitness for his work. It was mainly upon his statement before the committee of investigation of 1881, that no restorations had been made in the collection—a statement based not upon an examination of the articles, but upon the assurance of Signor Cesnola, which he entirely believed—that Signor Cesnola was cleared. The fact should be mentioned here, that since Mr. Savage's change of front Dr. Crosby has renewed his hearty endorsement of him, and that President Gilman and Professors Gildersleeve and Morris, all of Johns Hopkins University—where for two years Mr. Savage held a Greek fellowship—have written letters to the editor of *The Century* concerning his moral, scholarly and social standing, such as few men now-a-days justly could be honored with. In short, he seems to fill out fully that much abused but very noble word, a gentleman. Certainly, if any man's word is to be believed, his is.

Mr. Savage, then, put a new face on the matter, and added an enormous weight to the charges against Signor Cesnola, by writing a letter to the *New York Times*, in which he retracted his statement that no restorations had been made in the collection; and supported his assertion that the contrary obtained by giving a list of thirty restorations which his own examination had discovered. He wrote: "When I discover my positive declaration that no restorations exist is false, through the discovery of many and serious restorations, students of archaeology have a right to demand that I correct my mistake." Embodied in the article in the present number of *The Century*, is another letter from Mr. Savage in which he more fully explains his position, and more emphatically

condemns Cesnola's methods. He shows that Cesnola has contradicted himself in stating the places where he found a number of his antiquities—thus seriously detracting from their illustrative archaeological value; that, to take a single instance of arbitrary and misleading rearrangement, a funeral procession of six statues taken from a single grave has been enlarged by the addition of three other statues and its character wholly changed—a rearrangement that undoubtedly has made it more picturesque, but that has destroyed completely whatever meaning it originally possessed; that Cesnola removed from the collection, secretly, certain restored objects when he discovered that Savage was searching for restorations; that the two janitors, faithful and efficient servants of the Museum, were discharged by Cesnola because they aided Savage in his search; that Savage resigned because he could not induce Cesnola to indicate publicly the objects in the collection which had been restored; and that, finally, when the whitewashing report of the second committee of investigation was embodied in the annual report of the Museum, published in January of the present year—notwithstanding the fact that Savage had laid before the Trustees a detailed report of the many restorations which he had himself discovered—he determined, in the interest of archaeology and in vindication of his own honor, to publish the facts himself. In the face of this evidence, from such a source, it is hard to imagine any line of argument by which the position of the Director and Trustees can be justified. Apparently the one has treated the collection confided to his care with no more appreciation of its value, or of how its value may be best conserved, than a child would show in its treatment of a "Noah's ark;" while the others, alarmed at the wrong that had been done by a servant for whose actions they are responsible, have strongly determined to conceal his wrong doing, at no matter what expense of justice and truth—just as the scared directors of a bank might endeavor to hide and to make the best of the malfeasance in office of a trusted and petted cashier.

This is not a matter that concerns New York alone. The Cesnola collection belongs to America, and its guardians are responsible to all Americans for its proper care. *The Century* presents this indictment of its guardians in the interest of the whole country. If the indictment rests upon a substantial foundation, and it is hard to believe that it does not, the management of the Metropolitan Museum of Art stands in most urgent need of reorganization; and especially does the Museum stand in need of a new Director. Doubtless the Trustees have erred, primarily, just as bank directors err, by trusting implicitly an untrustworthy servant. That, later, as sometimes happens to bank directors, their willingness to conceal their servant's irregularity has made them party to it,—seems to be not less probable. In any event, it is certain that they cannot hope to make matters right again now, by adopting the ostrich policy of refusing to see the wrong, while at the same time loudly proclaiming that no wrong has been done. From a purely "provincial" standpoint, the whole business is a rather bitter comment upon "metropolitan" methods. Things are in a pretty bad way in a community when, as in this case, a justifiable parallel may be drawn between the management of a great art museum and the management of a rickety bank.

T. A. J.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.*

THIS bulky work, which may yet be extended beyond a second volume, is not properly a "History of Woman Suffrage," since such suffrage hardly yet exists. Nor is it exactly a history of the movement to procure woman suffrage, but rather a compilation of materials from which such a history may sometime be written. It is a sort of phonograph, repeating the voices which have been sounding through the land since the "first Woman's Rights Convention" at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. The preface says: "Our object has been to put into permanent form the few scattered reports of the woman suffrage movement still to be found," and to supply "an arsenal of facts for those who are beginning to inquire into the demands and arguments of the leaders of this reform." The selection seems to have been made with judgment; the introductory matter and connecting narrative show a clear mind and firm hand. Many whole documents are preserved: convention proceedings, speeches, essays, newspaper articles, letters, legislative reports, etc.,—including some interesting gossip or formal detail which might, with advantage, be condensed or left out. Three readable and racy chapters are in the form of personal reminiscences, by Mrs. Emily Collins, Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. C. H. I. Nichols. The essay on "Woman, Church and State," written by Mrs. Gage, will affect many old-fashioned people like a series of startling surprises, and may compel the more candid to reopen certain questions which had only been closed by giving judgment before hearing evidence.

Twelve of the distinguished women who have championed the cause through evil report and good, are well represented by Buttre's fine steel engraving; and posterity will one day wonder that these more than Roman matrons could have been the objects of caricature and contumely. In the record we meet again many of the great radicals of the century; for how should any story of liberty be told without mention of Greeley,

* HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Matilda Joselyn Gage. In 2 vols. Vol. I, (1848-1861.) New York: Fowler & Wells. 1891. Pp. 872. Cloth, \$5.00.

Curtis, S. J. May, W. H. Channing, Phillips, Parker, Higginson, Lydia Maria Child, Lucy Stone, Harriet Martineau and John Stuart Mill? In this community, the standard bearers have been such as Lucretia Mott, Sarah Pugh and Mary Grew—stainless and radiant names! Of a younger class in Philadelphia are the daughters of the founder of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, Julia and Rachel Foster, whose industry has recovered much of the material of this book from dusty library-corners, forgotten pamphlets and the files of old papers.

It is a lively book; it resounds with battle-thunder. There are many pages which cannot be read without the same thrill of nerve and stir of blood felt in days of anti-slavery agitation, when many of the same moral soldiers were marching up and down the field, ready to give and take the hardest blows of war. Even in the cold, calm print, the speeches seem charged with an urgency that we shall "take sides," or pass for poltroons or poultry. So imperious and intolerant is the temper of reformers in all ages! Happily, the tension is often relieved by personal anecdote and a play of humor; and one might even find an argument for conceding all these women claim on the fact that they display so much of human nature.

Indeed, this is the argument, however various the statement: Women are of mankind; they belong to the human race; and humanity, not sex, is the ground of rights. The real object of contention is not the ballot; that is only the symbol—the American symbol—of one's recognized right to self-rule and to stockholdership in the common affairs. The status of unquestioned equality is what these women demand; they prefer not to exist by sufferance. They have no wish to be men; they ask a fair chance to be women, and not cripples. They do not wish to set up separate interests; they demand only a fair share in the common interests. The divine order, which places them in the world as companions of men, they construe as a charter of absolute and entire equality of rights. They are convinced that men lose as much by elbowing women into a semi-outside class as women lose from being branded as inferiors. "Give us a chance," they cry, "to prove whether we are inferior or not, by conceding us equal advantages and unquestioned access to all conditions of growth and power. We are indeed physically weaker than you; all the more do we need the facility of self-protection; all the more unjust and cruel is it that you have used both your strength of will and the sort of force which you share in common with the brutes to keep us in a condition of helplessness, so that everything dear to us is held only at your mercy. True, the vast majority of women do not complain; but does that fact remedy, or only confirm, the evils of the situation?"

Since this agitation began, most of our States have made important changes in the laws which affect women in their property rights and domestic relations. Many causes have cooperated with man's "wise selfishness" in bringing about these meliorations; not the less do they register the impression made upon the public mind and conscience by discussion, and by the private or open complaints of an aggrieved class. They show that the more courageous women have not spoken in vain; that men are not willingly nor wittingly unjust; but also that no class is likely to get its rights without asking. Society has been brought to the confessional; it admits that the old laws and customs were oppressive to women. Yet let it be noted that only a few complained; the multitude suffered in silence. Possibly society has yet further confession to make; possibly still existing laws and customs are injurious to half the population and, therefore, to the other half as well.

But the advocates of woman suffrage propose to incorporate into our fundamental law a provision that would surely cause mighty and measureless changes. Whatever theorists or *doctrinaires* may say about the expediency of doing right, the masses of men are practical enough to see that it cannot be right to dig down the dikes and let in a flood of probable disorders and evils. Would the changes brought about by the admission of women to a direct share in government, be for the better or for the worse? That is a question about which there may be honest differences, and about which the average masculine monopolist seems to be rather slow in making up his mind. Perhaps this means that he is not in the habit of thinking much outside of a narrow circle, and that it wrenches him to alter his point of view.

The change from our present condition, to impartial or genderless suffrage, would probably not be so great as the change of the Oriental woman to the freedom of her European sister, and is there any reason to doubt that the superiority of the western nations to the eastern is due in large part to woman's larger share in the western civilization? But further: Society in the western nations has been in motion along this very line. Woman has been relatively gaining on man—overtaking him in the way of intelligence, freedom and power. Has this steady advance of the western woman proved dangerous or detrimental to herself, or to man, or to any interest of civilization? Judging from history, we have vastly more to dread from a possible arrest or retardation of this advance than from any probable acceleration.

The sudden emancipation of Asiatic women from age-long restraints might indeed bring disorders. But if they could grow up to it—if they could be prepared for it by measures of justice, kindness and wisdom, who doubts that with their awakening even India would rise from the dead? And have not the women of America already passed through

such a preparation? Have they not been long in training for the noble use of freedom, knowledge and power? Are they not approaching political enfranchisement along the providential path of evolution? Have not the historic steps been all in one direction!

Long ago, the woman of civilization acquired the right to dispose of herself in marriage, instead of being given away or sold; not so long ago, our girls were admitted to equality with our boys in the elementary schools; gradually the doors of the colleges are opening, so that the generous provisions for higher education may be impartially enjoyed by the youth of both sexes; an ever-increasing proportion of women are fitting themselves for an ever-widening variety of vocations, and the tendency towards "equal pay for equal work" may yet show to the student of political economy that moral ideas must be counted among the forces that rule in the realm of material things. At every stage, this ascent of the women has been resisted, but what thoughtful man would willingly degrade them to the old levels, or reimpose any legal or social disability which they have escaped?

The political nullity of the American woman is as truly a stigma of inferiority here as the slavery of the woman of Tartary is there. Indeed, to every woman who studies and ponders the underlying principles of our government, the sense of humiliation must be far keener than that of her half-civilized sister who is yoked with a heifer to draw the plough, since the latter is tormented by no grand traditions of liberty, or dreams of equality. Even here, however, the majority of women, like a smaller majority of the men, are too much occupied with other matters to care much about the larger aspects and interests of life. They accept "whatever is" as a matter of course, or they turn for refuge from any blind sense of wrong to their faith or their affections,—their domestic duties or their frivolous pleasures. Equally as a matter of course, must some measure of resentment burn or smoulder in the heart of every woman who clearly sees and fairly confronts the situation. For when she has once mastered the excellent reasons why aliens, minors, paupers, idiots, lunatics and criminals should be merely considered, not consulted, how can she find in womanhood itself any cause of exclusion from a voice in those common affairs in which the state has encouraged her to take an intelligent interest, by putting in her hand the keys of all knowledge?

The most subtle, searching and delicate of all questions—those which bear on the relation of the sexes, in and out of marriage,—may well give us pause, since all political interests are secondary to the family, and to the claims of morality. But if we recur once more to historical studies, it will probably appear that every gain made by women in the direction of intelligence and social freedom, has also served to raise the prevailing standard of purity, by increasing her self-respect and winning for her a higher respect, and therefore a more spiritual love, from man. If the family means more in Europe than in Asia, is it not because woman is more? She is wife and mother everywhere, but this fact of itself neither elevates nor protects her, nor does it of itself ennoble the family or refine society. These results must come from an improvement in the quality and status of womanhood itself. From that low condition in which woman is the beastly slave of a beastly man, up to that lofty level where men and women hold joint and equal sovereignty as kings and queens, own themselves and the world, there is a continual decline of the sensual, because there is a continual increase of the spiritual.

C. G. AMES.

SIGNS OF A POST-GLACIAL FLOOD.

M R. H. H. HOWORTH endeavors, in a series of articles contributed to the *Geological Magazine*, to prove the occurrence of a great flood in Europe and Asia posterior to glacial times—a cataclysm which forms a distinct barrier between Palæolithic man and his successors. In Central Europe and in China there exists a widely spread superficial structure called by geologists the Loess. It is a yellowish fine-grained loam, consisting of clay and carbonate of lime, but not plastic, and is minutely perforated by vertical tubes lined with carbonate of lime, a structure which gives it a tendency to split vertically, so that it forms upright bluffs upon the margins of the rivers flowing through it—bluffs that in China reach a height of five hundred feet. The Loess often occurs at considerable elevations,—in the valleys of the Upper Oder and the Vistula at a height of four hundred metres. It cannot be of marine origin, for it yields not a trace of a marine organism, and it is unstratified; it cannot be, as has been maintained by many geologists, glacial mud from the mountains, distributed by the agency of fresh water, for nothing similar to it is now manufactured by the Alpine glaciers, and the shells it contains are either land shells or amphibious species, not lacustrine or fluviatile. Moreover, lake and river theories, invented to explain the limited area found in the Rhine valley, will not apply to the broad area on the Polish plain, or the thousands of square miles in China, six thousand feet above the sea. Untenable, also, is Risshofin's theory that the Loess of China is "the residue of all inorganic matter of numberless generations of plants that drew new supplies incessantly from those substances which ascend in moisture and springs," assisted by "the sand and dust deposited through infinite ages by winds." This theory accounts for the organic contents, but the chemical composition does not correspond with that of the inorganic

elements of plants—the silicate of alumina, which is very abundant, especially could not have been so derived.

Putting, therefore, all previous theories aside, Mr. Howorth proceeds to show that the chief areas where the European Loess is distributed are strewn with relics of volcanic energy, and that the Chinese Loess is in immediate contact with a district in which volcanic action has been active down to quite a recent period. He then proposes the theory that the Loess is principally a volcanic mud or tufa, disintegrated and mingled by the action of water with the ingredients of the superficial beds over which it poured. The action of volcanoes alone could not spread the deposit on hill-tops and upland tracts, and, as in China, over hills and valleys alike, to a depth of one thousand feet; but a deluge of waters, taking up the matter poured out by the volcanoes, would spread it out independently of the drainage in a continuous mantle, and pile it up in drifts wherever resistance was encountered. Spread over at one sudden burst, its homogeneity and want of stratification are accounted for, as is also the fact that the bones and heavier materials met with by the wave of water and mud are left in the valleys, while the lighter, such as shells, are carried on to the higher plateaux.

Mr. Howorth finds confirmatory evidence of this great flood in the distribution of the European loams and brick-earths which he believes, from their organic remains, to be of sub-aërial origin. The areas occupied by the loam in Russia and France are now separated by the Loess, which overlies the loam that once covered central Europe. Previous to the flood, the loam formed a continuous belt from the Volga to the Atlantic. In the valleys of France and South Britain patches of brick-earth bring down to us the undisturbed old land-surface upon which the mammoth and his companions lived, while the upland loam, *diluvium rouge* of the French, has all the appearance of having been greatly disturbed, and its pebbles are rolled and water-worn. What agency could thus strip off the loam from the higher grounds, and leave it only in the valleys? The glacial period had long since passed, and ice would have scooped out the whole of these soft deposits; while a great rush of waters would wash away the prominent portions. The *diluvium rouge* is widely spread in France and Spain; it overlies the sand of the Landes near Bordeaux; it extends over the plains of New Castille; and it contains no lime when spread over large districts where limestone is the chief rock.

Mr. Howorth is not alone in his belief in a great post-glacial flood, but derives support from French geologists who notice the hiatus between the Palæolithic and Neolithic periods of human occupation. Between the Palæolithic implements of the valley of the Saone and the first traces of Neolithic age, are two metres of deposit without traces of man. No connecting links have been found between these two periods; the quaternary animals, mammoth, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, etc., have disappeared in Neolithic times, and man is represented by a race of different physical characteristics and comparatively advanced civilization, having domestic animals whose origin is probably Asiatic. When to the above, drawn from geology, are added the traditions extant of a great and wide-spread deluge, such as the Chaldaean tradition of Xenuthris, or Noah, incorporated by the Jews into their sacred books after their sojourn in Chaldaea; and the Greek tradition of Deucalion's flood, the occurrence of such a deluge certainly appears most probable.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

LITERATURE.

MR. BANCROFT'S TWO NEW VOLUMES.*

MR. BANCROFT puts, as epigraph or motto on his title page, a pithy yet pregnant sentence of Mr. Gladstone's, declaring that "The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." He might have closed with the equally strong praise of the early Continental contemporary statesmen, especially of Germany and Russia, who were among the first to recognize the supreme merit of the work done by the Fathers of the Republic. It is impossible to forget for a moment the fact that Mr. Bancroft began his historical labor half a century ago, and to fail of due acknowledgment that now, in an old age when most men are unable as well as unwilling to work, he has completed the cycle of the events that culminated in the Constitution under which we live. Mr. Bancroft points to the conversations he had with Madison in 1836, as largely shaping his present statement of historical facts. His industry in accumulating material seems never to have slackened, and even his rhetoric retains much of that effusive wealth of words which characterized his earliest volumes and still bespeaks the old-fashioned school of historical writers. Whatever the peculiarities of style and the infelicities of expression,—all of which have been battled over with many able champions without costing Mr. Bancroft any loss of position, as the first and greatest living American historian,—his concluding volumes properly round off and complete the work to which he has devoted a life-time full of other honorable service to his country. He has used his opportunities in London and Berlin, in Paris and the

Hague, to gather together from the archives there, as well as from those at home, a wealth of material which has never before been at the disposal of any writer on American constitutional history.

He still persists in quoting to suit his own purposes, rather than with servile adherence to the words of any text that serves as his authority or illustration, and this in spite of the harsh criticism of Reed and Green, and the other representatives of revolutionary heroes, who essayed the defence of their ancestors against Mr. Bancroft's severe condemnation. Thus, in quoting from a letter of Washington to Madison, of May 2, 1788, at p. 284, he makes it read, "Seven affirmatives without a negative would almost convert the erring sister," and at p. 321, he cites it: "Eight affirmatives for the constitution ought to cause even the erring sister to hesitate,"—which is the true version? It is too interesting to find that the phrase of "erring sister" so much used during the Rebellion, has so good an authority as that of Washington for its sanction.

Mr. Bancroft supplements his text by a great wealth of evidence taken from his own rich treasures of unpublished historical material, and it is earnestly to be desired that all this should find a suitable resting-place in the National Library, whenever Congress houses it, with room enough to receive and store the collections that are rapidly being scattered for want of a proper receptacle.

It is very gratifying to find that Pennsylvania takes so honorable a place in the history of the Union. As far back as 1697, Penn appeared before the Board of Trade, of which John Locke was a member, to advise an annual congress of two delegates from each American province, to determine the ways and means for supporting the Union, providing for their safety and regulating their commerce. In 1783, Pennsylvania was the largest creditor of the domestic debt of the United States, holding six out of forty-two millions, and this made its weight in the scale turn very strongly in favor of a powerful Union instead of the feeble Confederacy. It was a noisy breach of the peace by three hundred raw recruits in Philadelphia that drove the Federal Government from that city to Princeton, and hastened the selection of a permanent residence for Congress and the other branches of the National Government, while the choice was transferred from the Susquehanna to the Potomac by a bargain. It was the Pennsylvania legislation of 1785, laying duties on imports to protect domestic manufactures, that laid the foundation of a Protective Tariff, and the New England States followed with their Navigation Laws in the direction that has led the country to its present prosperity. While Pennsylvania is notably free from any part in the Church history of the struggling States, which Mr. Bancroft describes with great fulness, it had at least a creditable place in the story of paper money, that unfortunate source of so many woes then and later. Pennsylvania was from the outset the stronghold of an individual, inseparable republic, while New York lost its vote, for Lansing and Yates left the Convention in the midst of its discussion, thus silencing Hamilton, who could not speak with any effect when he had to keep silence as the voting took place. Slavery was perpetuated by the absence of New York, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, while Dane's ordinance, that made the West free, was passed by five Southern and three Northern States, with eighteen members of Congress—Pennsylvania and three New England States and Maryland being unrepresented. Indeed, the small number of members, both of Congress and of the Constitutional Convention, may in part account for the very great success of their work, as each man felt the weight of his responsibility.

Mr. Bancroft notes the important question of the power entrusted to the courts to override unconstitutional legislation,—Gerry in the convention suggested that the judges should set aside laws against the constitution, but it was Jefferson who first saw and said that the people should look to the judiciary to set aside laws, both of the States and of the United States, that ought on that score to be negatived. Few lawyers and still fewer politicians (in the best sense) note the great importance of this feature of constitutional law, as it has been developed in this country. Mr. Monroe's want of foresight is happily hit off in the statement of his bad opinion of the West, due to a visit in 1784,—and of his plan of gradual admission, by which Ohio would not have become a state until 1806, Indiana in 1850, Illinois in 1860, Michigan in 1880, and Wisconsin in 1900,—while he had no idea of the possibilities that have been realized, so much farther West, at so much earlier a time.

Mr. Bancroft has a hearty, wholesome faith in the future of the country, which makes him a cheerful historian of its past, and he is so free from partisan predilections, that he writes with equal discrimination of all the leading men and events of the epoch-making period covered by his last volumes. They are a crowning merit to his History, and their publication in his ripe old age ought to be marked by some special thank-offering to the author.

THE PROPHETS IN ISRAEL.—Prof. Robertson Smith, of the Scottish Free Church, has made himself, as all the world knows, a *nehushtan* to Scottish orthodoxy by his views of the Old Testament. In his articles in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and in his previous book on "The Old Testament in the Christian Church," he has urged, in no irreverent

* BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By George Bancroft. 2 vols. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1882. Volume I, pp. 520 (Text 278 pp. Letters and papers illustrating the formation of the Federal Constitution, pp. 242). Vol. 2, pp. 501 (Text 307, Appendix pp. 134).

or irreligious spirit, the views advanced by the latest Dutch School of exegetes. Of the Mosaic legislation, he believes that only the Ten Words of Sinai date back as far as the great liberation of the Exodus from Egypt. The Book of the Covenant, which occupies a few chapters of the book of Exodus, he regards as the original kernel of what afterwards passed as Mosaic legislation, and believes it to be as old as the later days of the kingdom of Israel. The Book of Deuteronomy he assigns to the time and the influence of Isaiah; while the Levitical legislation he believes to have originated after the return from exile.

In this new book ("The Prophets in Israel and their Place in History, to the Close of the Eighth Century, B. C." New York: D. Appleton & Co.), Professor Smith is engaged in a much more positive and reconstructive work. The book makes repeated reference to the negative positions of "the new criticism," but it is not occupied chiefly with them. He maintains that the prophets are not to be regarded chiefly as expositors of the Mosaic law to the people of Israel, but as expositors of the personal relations of Jehovah to Israel. Professor Smith distinctly refuses to regard the religion of the Bible as one among the many religions contemporary with it. In the matter of dogmatic opinions and of ritual usage, he finds a degree of resemblance which is striking. But the great difference is, that while other religions represented simply the moral level of the people who adopted them, the Bible religion was always on a higher level than the Jewish people. Moloch, Baal and Ashtareth were just what their worshippers chose to make of them. Jehovah always had His own views and purposes as to what He meant to make of His worshippers. This difference our author accounts for by the fact that the relation of Jehovah to Israel was that of a living and educating God to a chosen people. It is in the vitality of this relation that he discovers the secret of the perpetuity of this faith through ages of difficulty, persecution and overthrow.

In the present volume, which is to be followed by another, the earlier prophets from Elijah to Isaiah and Micah, are discussed. Professor Smith believes in the genuineness of prophetic inspiration, without in any way isolating it from similar experiences of our own days. He thinks the prophet was a man in whose heart a new truth found utterance from God; and he believes that these partial aspects of truth, which find utterance in the old seers, find their full and perfect disclosure in the Incarnate Son of God.

No one will fail to find the history of the Jewish people made more real to him by the perusal of these lectures. It is not necessary to accept Professor Smith's view of the Hebrew Canon, in order to enjoy his book. He has a rare gift of exposition, a keen eye for the minutiae of character and incident, and a reverent and devout spirit. His portrait of Isaiah, the greatest figure in Jewish history between Moses and Christ, is especially graphic. He is with Isaiah throughout, taking just his view of the political situation and of the duties of the nation, and showing how the prophetic gift made him more practical and far-seeing than the politicians of the day. We know of no better book on the Jewish prophets except Frederick Maurice's "Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament," or perhaps Sir Edward Strachey's "Hebrew Politics." We hope it will help to put the political significance of the prophets in a true and practical light.

"A MERE CAPRICE." By Mary Healey (Jeanne Mairé).—For brilliancy of style and good literary execution, Miss Healey's "Mere Caprice" deserves to take high rank in the minor fiction of the year. Its maturity of tone, and the decision of its character-drawing, are much beyond what is to be expected from a young and comparatively inexperienced novelist. The tone is rather that of a cynical spectator of human life, well versed in its weaknesses and follies, its so-called successes and its inevitable failures. The *Baroness Olga* is drawn with a particularly firm and unsparing hand, and the contrast between the beautiful and heartless Russian and *Marco*, the victim of her "Mere Caprice," is very effective. For the ethics of the story the critic's praise must be less unrestricted. The situations are hazardous, and *Nariskine's* change from the adopted mother to the adopted daughter is one of shocking baseness, deserving different treatment from that which it receives from the author. The tone of this part of the story, and its tragic close, incline one to believe that "Jeanne Mairé" has adopted Alphonse Daudet for her literary godfather, and we must wish that a different sponsor may be found for the next production of the brilliant daughter of the American painter. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

ANTINOUS.—This ("Antinous, a Romance of Ancient Rome." By George Taylor. From the German by Mary J. Safford. William S. Gottsberger, New York) is a study of a classical theme already made familiar by "The Emperor" of George Ebers, but varied in treatment, and with different accessories of the central figures. The character of Hadrian is always one of the most interesting in the remarkable procession of the Roman Caesars, and the affection which he entertained for the beautiful boy Antinous adds another element to the problem of his self-contradictory life. Every careful study of such a subject must, by force of its theme, be interesting, and there is much in the romance of George Taylor to repay perusal and awaken fresh interest in the subjects of which it treats.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- CAMPS IN THE ROCKIES. BEING A NARRATIVE OF LIFE ON THE FRONTIER, AND SPORT IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE CATTLE RANCHES OF THE WEST. By Wm. A. Baillie Grohman. (With a m. p.) Pp. 438. \$1.75. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- CELEBRATED AMERICAN CAVERNS, ESPECIALLY MAMMOTH, WYANDOT AND LURAY. TOGETHER WITH HISTORICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES OF CAVES AND GROTTOS IN OTHER LANDS. By Horace C. Hovey. (With Maps and Illustrations.) Pp. 228. \$2.00. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.
- LEONE. ROUND ROBIN SERIES. Pp. 370. \$1.00. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.
- POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS: BEING PART V. OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY. (The Concluding Portion of Vol. II.) By Herbert Spencer. Pp. 686. \$— D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Co. tes, Philadelphia.)
- SERMONS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, BY HENRY WARD BEECHER. From Verbatim Reports by T. J. Ellinwood. September, 1873—March, 1874. Pp. 600. \$1.50. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- LADY BEAUTY; OR, CHARMING TO HER LATEST DAY. By Alan Muir. (Trans-Atlantic Novels.) Pp. 433. \$0.60. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- VITAL STATISTICS. SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES AND CITIES [ETC.] By Charles T. Pearce, M. D. Pp. 176. The London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination.
- THE MYSTERIES OF MARSEILLES. A LOVE STORY. By Émile Zola. Translated by George D. Cox. Pp. 254. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.
- THE MARQUIS OF CARABAS. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Pp. 211. \$1.00. Roberts Brothers, Boston. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- NATURAL RELIGION. By the Author of "Ecce Homo." Pp. 251. \$1.25. Roberts Brothers, Boston. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE REVISER'S ENGLISH. A SERIES OF CRITICISMS, SHOWING THE REVISER'S VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OF THE LANGUAGE. By G. Washington Moore, F. R. S. C. Pp. 88. \$.20. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

REV. HENRY GILES, the new edition of whose book on Shakespeare was recently noticed in this department, has recently died, at Boston. He had suffered much, and his closing days were passed in almost complete helplessness—from paralysis—isolation, and poverty.

Mr. Theodore Watts who says that, during the last nine or ten years, he spent much time at Dante Gabriel Rossetti's house—sleeping there "about two or three times a week on the average," and holding tête-à-tête conversations with him until two or three o'clock in the morning—writes to the *London Daily News* to say that the poet-artist was not a gloomy man, though he was subject to intermittent fits of hypochondria, "the inevitable result of that curse of insomnia which has of old been the scourge of artist and poet." In those night talks, says Mr. Watts, there came from his mouth "quite as much humour, wit, fancy, and delightful whim as sufficed for my modest requirements, and quite as much, I should imagine, as would have made the fortunes of all the wits and humorists in London."

Mr. Hardy, in his story, "Two on a Tower," speaks of a wind at the tower, so strong that, when it reached Lady Constantine, it "almost lifted her off her legs." Either this must have been a terrible blast, or Lady C. could have been but imperfectly attached to those important parts of her anatomy.

The cosmopolitan character of Paris is newly illustrated by the issue there of a political journal in the Arabic language. Its title is *Kubek-el-Cherg* (the Morning Star).

Mr. Anthony Trollope is writing a biography of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Barnett Smith, the editor of the series for which this volume is being written, is engaged on a life of Canning.

It is announced in London that Harrison Ainsworth's library is to be sold soon. Mr. Ainsworth was a large collector of criminal literature, which forms an important feature of his library. There are a number of MSS., accumulated during his editorship of *Bentley's Miscellany* and other magazines.

Garibaldi's "Rule of the Monk" has been issued in a six-penny edition by a London firm.

The second volume of the correspondence of George Sand has been issued in Paris, covering the period from 1836 to 1847. Among the most interesting is one addressed to Lamennais in 1837, when she was publishing in his paper—the *Monde*—her "Lettres à Marcie." In it, while stating her own opinions upon the question of divorce, she leaves herself entirely in his hands. Later are two letters describing her visit to Majorca, in company with Chopin, in December, 1838; and also a very characteristic one to Mazzini.

The condition of the health of Mr. John Richard Green, the historian, causes anxiety to his friends.

The world of readers must "brace up." Victor Hugo is said to have declared that he should leave ready for the press almost as many volumes as he had published.

A new edition of the sermons of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, preached in Plymouth church, from September, 1873, to March, 1874, has been issued by Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. These are printed from the verbatim reports of Mr. T. J. Ellinwood, and are twenty-six in number. Covering a wide scope in subject, it goes without saying that the treatment in all is lively and effective. The admirers of Mr. Beecher's preaching and writing find him, in these sermons, full of his greatest and most characteristic power.

A very agreeable piece of fiction, added by Messrs. Putnam to their series of "Trans-Atlantic" novels, is "Lady Beauty," by Alan Muir. Excellent selections have been made for this series of novels.

A new peasant-poet has appeared in Russia. N. A. Panof, the author of a volume of poems recently published under the title of "Dumy i Pyesni," was born in 1861, the son of a Samara peasant. One unrhymed piece, "The Storm in the Volga," is especially praised.

Zola's novel, "The Mysteries of Marseilles," is brought out by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, the translation being by George D. Cox. The same publishers issue, in the same style and paper cover, 75 cents, "A Woman's Perils," a story of Southern life, by Mrs. James C. Cook, of Augusta, Ga.

Messrs. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have in preparation for early publication "England, Picturesque and Descriptive," by Joel Cook. It is to have 487 fine engravings, illustrating the stately homes, famous and attractive places, historic scenes, etc., of England. A limited edition only will be printed.

Mr. Higginson begins, in the August number of *Harper's Magazine*, his series of papers on the aborigines of North America. He studies, in this number, the pueblos of the south-west, the mound-builders' homes, etc. It is a most attractive subject. In the same number of the magazine, Mr. Lathrop and Mr. Abbey conclude their Spanish "Vistas."

Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce that they will publish, this year, a new Christmas publication, with a page double the size of that of *Harper's Weekly*, and wholly unprecedented in the matter of its illustrations. Its title will be "Harper's Christmas Pictures and Papers done by the Tile Club and its Literary Friends." A single engraving of a picture by Elihu Vedder, which is being executed for it by Cole, is thirty-three inches by twenty-one in size.

"The Military Telegraph during the Civil War in the United States," is the title of a work in two large volumes about to be published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. It is written by Wm. R. Plum, a lawyer of that city, who was an active member of the Telegraph Corps, and its object is to show the valuable service of that organization during the war.

A new and elegant edition of Hawthorne's complete works, printed from new plates with the greatest care, and richly but simply bound, will soon be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It will certainly be the best edition ever issued of Hawthorne's works. The first volume will contain a steel portrait of Hawthorne, taken from a photograph in possession of the family.

"The Life of Ole Bull," which Mrs. Ole Bull is writing, will contain, besides a steel portrait of the great violinist, several engravings from photographs, showing Mr. Bu.'s method of holding the violin.

Among the literary men who are now abroad is Mr. T. B. Aldrich, who has been absent for some weeks. He will visit the Northern countries, and possibly Russia, and return in the Autumn. Mr. W. D. H. Wells, with his family, is also to sail soon, to be gone a year.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for August is strong in its fiction, the three serials, by Mr. Hardy, Miss Phelps and Mr. Gibson, making a very great attraction. In a supplement there is presented a full account of the literary exercises at the Garden Party given to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. A new steel portrait of Emerson is added to the number, as a frontispiece, and to accompany it an article on Emerson, by W. T. Harris.

A notable article in the *North American Review* for August is furnished by Mr. T. V. Powderly, the mayor of our Pennsylvania city, Scranton, and a leader and organizer of the miners of the Lackawanna region. His title is "The Organization of Labor." Other articles, are: by Mr. Beecher on "Progress in Religious Thought," Mr. Archibald Forbes, the English correspondent, on "The United States Army," and by Mr. Charles W. Elliott on "Woman's Wages." Mr. Elliott sees no advantage to be derived from the employment of women in man's work, whether of brain or of hand; such employment, he insists, only reduces man's wages, and does not really add to the total resources of the whole class of workers.

ART NOTES.

Jadin, the almost unequalled animal painter, the French Landseer, is dead, aged 77.

For the next winter season at the Grosvenor Gallery, London, a special exhibition is being organized of the works of Mr. Alma-Tadema and the late Mr. Cecil Lawson.

Gustave Doré has just completed the design for a shield, representing Peace and Concord. This work of art, which will be executed in massive silver by Froment-Meurice, is a present from the city of Buenos Ayres to the American Minister resident there, as a token of that city's gratitude for the services it has received from the Minister.

Mr. Frank D. Millet, the artist, is in Sweden with Mr. Thule de Thulstrup, preparing some articles for *Harper's Magazine*.

The sale of the third portion of the Hamilton art collection began in London on Saturday, July 1st, continuing on Monday and Tuesday. Saturday's selling opened with Italian pictures. The trustees of the National Gallery secured a portrait of Senator Cornaro, by Il Greco, for 320 guineas; a small picture of "The Last Supper," by Masaccio, for 600 guineas; an Allegory, by Giacomo da Pontormo, for 300 guineas; and the Circumcision, by Luca Signorelli, for 3,000 guineas. The day's sale produced a total of £19,857 3s. Monday's sale included the old Dutch and French faience, the Italian faience, the Venetian glass, the Etruscan pottery, carvings in ivory, some decorative furniture, and the full-size bronze Laocoon. The event of the day was the contest for the Duc de Choiseul's writing-table and cartonniers. It was purchased by Messrs. Colnaghi for the enormous price of £5,565. It was reported in the room afterwards that the Duc d'Aumale was the purchaser. Another price of extraordinary

amount was that paid for a small Venetian or ancient Oriental glass ewer, enamelled with figures and gilt, only seven inches high, which brought £2,730. The total amounted to £17,496, bringing the grand total at present to £218,000. In Tuesday's sale some very high prices were reached for the beautiful painted enamels of Limoges, for the splendid damascened metal work, and for two little specimens of the choice and extremely rare Henri Deux ware. The latter together brought 1,960 guineas; a square chess-table, in damascened iron, inlaid with lapis, on carved pedestal with figures in niches and panels, date about 1540, from the Debruge collection, £3,150; four faience painted busts of the Seasons, old Rouen work, by Vavasour, on large pedestals of the same, 54 inches high, £2,646; a pair of antique porphyry vases, fluted, £1,365. The total of the day was £29,373 4s. 6d.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—On the 13th, in Russia, a train with two hundred and seventeen persons on board ran off the rails between Tcherny and Bastjeur; one hundred and seventy-eight persons were killed and those who were saved were more or less injured. The two towns named are south-west of Moscow, on the railway route to Odessa and the Sea of Azov.

—Bishop Levi Scott, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, died at his home near Odessa, Delaware, on the 13th, in his eightieth year.

—The ninety-third anniversary of the capture of the Paris Bastille was very generally celebrated throughout France, on Sunday, the 16th.

—A National Prohibitory Convention is to be held at Chicago, on the 23d of August.

—At Texarkana, on the Arkansas and Texas line, on the 12th, a cyclone blew down an unfinished building, which fell upon a saloon near by, causing the death of twelve or fifteen persons.

—Hon. John Bright has resigned as a member of the English Government. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,—a nominal place, but accompanied in his case with a seat in the Cabinet.

—Mr. Michael Davitt sailed on his return to Europe, on Saturday.

—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th, says, on the authority of an agricultural report, that the summer corn promises a satisfactory yield, and that the winter crop will be equally good, except in the Central Black Sea District and in some governments in Central Russia.

—On account of the arrival of two hundred and fifty Russian Jews, in a starving condition, for whom no provision had been made, at Cincinnati, on Saturday, the relief committee of that city, who had received no notice of the party's coming, telegraphed to the London and Hamburg committees to send no more destitute refugees.

—Our exports of breadstuffs, during the twelve months ending June 30th last, were valued at \$176,977,496 against \$265,561,091 during the preceding twelve months.

—The Labrador and Newfoundland shore fisheries are said to be total failures this year. The Norwegian fishery is also a failure.

—The Tariff Commission began its session on Wednesday at Long Branch. The Utah Commission met on Tuesday, in Chicago, for organization, and will begin its regular sessions in Utah, in the Fall.

—The hay crop of Illinois is officially reported to be the largest ever known in that State.

—The Greenbackers of Illinois will hold a State Convention on the 2d of August, and the Prohibitionists of the same State will hold one on August 9th.

—Excessive rains in Ireland have caused alarm lest there be a serious failure, once more, in the crops.

—Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, died on Sunday evening, the 16th instant, at the house of her sister, Mrs. Edwards, at Springfield, Ill. She was born in Lexington, Ky., about 1815, the daughter of Dr. Robert S. Todd, a practising physician, and married Mr. Lincoln, November 4, 1842. Her funeral took place at Springfield, on Wednesday, and her remains were placed with those of her husband beneath the great monument.

—A fire at Smyrna (Asia Minor), on Wednesday, continued six hours, destroying 714 houses, and making 6,000 persons homeless.

—The condition of United States Senator Hill, of Georgia, is now very critical. His physicians say that "he may live three months at the outside, but may die at any moment." He was forced to use a tube in taking food on Monday, but was able to take it naturally on Tuesday and Wednesday.

—General Barrios, the President of Guatemala, arrived in Washington on Wednesday, on an important mission relating to Central American affairs.

—The Supreme Court of Connecticut has decided that women are eligible as attorneys before the Courts of that State.

DRIFT.

—The Municipal Council of Rome have voted a subsidy of three million lire for the International Exhibition which it is proposed to hold there in 1887.

—The municipality of Boulogne, France, has erected a monument in honor of the eminent Egyptologist, Auguste Mariette. It was inaugurated on Sunday, the 16th instant.

—As a result of a meeting convened by the council of the Leeds Philosophical Society, a committee has been appointed to raise subscriptions in the district towards the fund for the Darwin memorial.

—A performer at the London theatres, in "Babel and Bijou," calls herself "Marian, the Giant Amazon Queen." She was born, it is stated, in 1866, at Benkendorf, a village near the Thuringian Mountains, Germany, and has attained the remarkable height of 8 ft. 2 in., and is still growing.

—During the year 1881, according to the Registrar-General's report, 139 persons for every 100,000 of the population of Scotland died of old age, and only 111 for every 100,000 of the population of England.

—Joachim Raff, the celebrated composer and pianist, died on June 25th, at Frankfurt. He was born in 1822, and was a scholar of Liszt, with whom he resided at Weimar for some time. His first operas, "Alfred," "Dame Kobald," and "Samson," were not very successful, but his symphonies, his quartettes, and his numerous compositions for the piano have made him famous in the musical world.

—The late Dr. Karl Remeis has left a sum of £20,000 to found an astronomical observatory in his native town of Bamberg, Germany. He has, besides, given the future observatory a ten-inch refractor and several other instruments.

—Some interesting objects have just been found in Neufchatel, which are considered to throw a new light on the history of the lake dwellers. Amongst them are a carriage wheel with iron rim, iron swords, and many human bones.

—The Council of the British Royal Geographical Society have decided on equipping an expedition to Eastern Africa for the exploration of the snow-capped mountains, Kenia and Kilimanjaro, and the country between them and the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza.

—The surveyor to the Finnish Government, Herr Rodas, states that on June 25th, of this year, he carefully measured the height of a hole, bored according to authentic records two inches above the level of the sea, on the coast of Osterbotten, on June 25, 1755, and discovered that that part of the coast had risen, in one hundred and twenty-seven years, six feet four inches, or more than half an inch per year.

—Among several interesting paintings lately uncovered during the excavations in a garden of Region VIII, at Pompeii, there was one the subject of which seems identical with the Judgment of Solomon. In this mural painting the figures are all pigmies. In the centre is a bench with three judges; kneeling at their feet in an attitude of prayer, is a woman; farther towards the foreground is a butcher's table and upon it a naked babe, which a man is preparing to kill with a large knife, while beside him stands a second woman with an indifferent air. Soldiers and people close the scene.

—Mr. Damin's last paper, one on "The Action of Carbonate of Ammonia on the Roots of certain Plants," is published in a recent issue of the *Journal* of the (English) Linnæan Society.

—Great preparations are being made at Assisi, (Italy,) for the celebration of the seventh centenary of the birth of St. Francis. It is expected that an address will be delivered by M. Cesare Cantù.

—The lady teachers of Illinois are coming to the surface in politics. The Republicans of Bureau County have nominated Miss Emma V. White, of Princeton, for School superintendent. Miss Ella Parker is the Republican nominee for Superintendent of Schools in Richland County, and Miss Sarah J. Gray, in Coles County. Miss Ella Sherman is a candidate on the Greenback ticket for the same office in Marion County.

—All the stars and insignia of the different decorations bestowed on Napoleon III. by other sovereigns are about to be sold among the French crown jewels.

COMMUNICATION.

THE PLATFORM OF THE KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN the issue of your excellent publication of July 8th, I find the following:

"THE Republicans of Illinois and Kansas have been holding State Conventions. The former had nothing more in hand than the nomination of a Congressman at-large. The latter was a good deal like the Ohio convention. It avoided more issues than it faced. It was clear and sound on Protection, slightly vague on Civil Service Reform, non-committal as to Prohibition, and urgent as to Mississippi River improvements. It does not seem to have remembered Mr. ARTHUR."

You are usually well informed in regard to matters political; but in this instance, with regard to what Kansas Republicans did, you are mistaken, as the copy of the resolutions I enclose will show you. The Kansas "State" Convention referred to was to nominate four Congressmen at-large. The platform, as you will see, which was reported by Colonel D. R. Anthony, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was in the nature of a complete endorsement of the Republican party, of the action of the majority in Congress toward securing a free ballot and an honest count, of the Kansas delegation in Congress, and a ringing endorsement of President Arthur. Protection, Civil Service Reform, Prohibition and Mississippi River improvements were not touched upon. The convention not being "State" in its character, did not perhaps feel called upon to place itself on record on the subject of Prohibition. When the Republican convention to nominate State officers meets, August 9th, it may possibly wrestle with this intricate problem.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., July 10th, 1882.

[The platform, as enclosed in full by our correspondent, contains nine resolutions. It does not refer to Protection, Civil Service Reform, Prohibition, or Mississippi River improvements, at all. The first resolution declares the fidelity of the Republicans of Kansas to the party; the second declares "the right of every qualified voter to cast his ballot freely and fearlessly, and have it honestly counted," and commends the Republican majority in Congress for its "support of their fundamental principles;" the third pays a compliment to the Kansas free school system; the fourth is a panegyric on the Union soldiers, and a declaration in favor of discharging the obligation to them liberally; the fifth a compliment to the Kansas members of Congress; the eighth a pledge of support to the candidates nominated; and the ninth a "tribute to the proud position which Kansas occupies in the sisterhood of States." The sixth and seventh we present in full, as follows:

Sixth—That in the untimely and tragic death of our late beloved president, James A. Garfield, we recognize a great national calamity; that his brief administration won for him the confidence of the nation, and his heroic fortitude under great and protracted suffering obtained for him the admiration and tender sympathy of the civilized world.

Seventh—That we heartily endorse President Arthur and his administration, begun as it was amid the embarrassments occasioned by a great national calamity, and that his wise, patriotic and judicious efforts in behalf of harmony and good government, and his impartial discharge of the duties of the high office he occupies entitle him to the

united and earnest support of the people, and we, the Republicans of Kansas, in convention assembled, pledge ourselves and our representatives in Congress to sustain him and his administration.

Our paragraph was wrong only in the use of the word "latter," where we should have written "former." The description to which our correspondent objects was meant to apply to the Illinois Convention. And by the way, is not Colonel Anthony, who reported the fervid resolution endorsing Mr. Arthur, a postmaster?—ED. THE AMERICAN.]

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, July 20.

IN a general sense, the week past has been one of strength, amounting at times to buoyancy, in the stock markets. The bombardment of Alexandria, and the uncertainties of the conflict thus begun, have deeply impressed operators in American securities, and speculators in American shares. The markets have proceeded upon the theory that European travellers direct more attention to American investments, and that in the present instance, besides the operations at Alexandria, the possible disturbance and breakage of the Suez Canal, as well as the chance that the present operations are but the beginning of an extensive war, threaten the value and stability of European investments. Quotations here and at New York have, therefore, advanced notably. Yesterday, it is true, there was some sign of hesitation and ebb in the tide, but, as stated, the general movement has been decidedly upward. The reports from the crops continue good; as to wheat very good, indeed, and generally so as to all the other crops, except corn. This is doing fairly well, as a whole, in most of the Northern States, but cannot afford any additional drawbacks. If the season shall be favorable, from this time to the 15th of September, it will make a good average yield, but an August drouth, like that of last year, would be simply disastrous. The money market remains easy.

The following are the quotations, (sales,) of the principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 17½; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 61½; Huntingdon and Broad Top, 15½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 62¾; Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western, 19½; Northern Pacific, 48; ditto, preferred, 88¾; Philadelphia and Reading, (seller 30 days,) 30¾; Lehigh Navigation, 42¾; Northern Central Railroad, 49½; Schuylkill Navigation, preferred, 13½.

The following are the closing quotations of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday:

Chicago and Northwestern, common, 134; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 148; Canada Southern, 62; Central Pacific, 93¾; Colorado Coal, 48¾; Columbus, C. and I. C., 16; Delaware and Hudson, 114¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 132; Denver and Rio Grande, 62¼; Erie and Western, 40¼; East Tennessee, 12¾; East Tennessee, preferred, 20; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 85; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 89½; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 43¼; Kansas and Texas, 39; Lake Shore and M. Southern, 114¾; Louisville and Nashville, 79¾; Michigan Central, 97¾; M. & St. Paul, 118¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 133¼; Mobile and Ohio, 21½; Manhattan Railway, 51½; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 83; Missouri Pacific, 103½; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 53½; Memphis and Charleston, 57; New York Central, 135½; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 40¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 54½; New York, Ontario and Western, 29¾; New Jersey Central, 80¼; Nashville and Chattanooga, 62; Ohio and Mississippi, 39¼; Ohio Central, 17; Pacific Mail, 46½; Peoria, Decatur and Ev., 37¼; Rochester and Pittsburg, 33¾; Richmond and Danville, 104; St. Paul and Omaha, 47½; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 107¾; Texas Pacific, 49½; Union Pacific, 117¼; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 36¾; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 63¾; Western Union, 88½.

The New York banks, in their statement for Saturday last, showed a large gain in surplus reserve, and their holding, in excess of legal requirements appeared to be more than ten and a half millions (\$10,559,950). The following shows the chief items in their statement:

	July 8.	July 15.	Differences.
Loans,	\$326,679,900	\$324,806,200	Dec. \$1,873,700
Specie,	64,283,600	65,929,300	Inc. 1,645,700
Legal tenders, . .	23,602,000	25,031,600	Inc. 1,429,600
Deposits,	318,329,100	321,603,800	Inc. 3,274,700
Circulation, . . .	18,410,800	18,206,300	Dec. 204,500

The banks of Philadelphia, in their statement of the same date, also showed an increase in reserve. Their principal items were:

	July 8.	July 15.	Differences.
Loans,	\$75,455,576	\$75,247,123	Dec. \$208,453
Reserve,	18,877,239	19,583,328	Inc. 706,089
Deposits,	53,664,288	54,481,389	Inc. 817,101
Circulation, . . .	9,673,635	9,675,680	Dec. 2,055
Clearings,	55,211,419	50,633,915	Dec. 4,577,504
Balances,	6,818,136	6,550,395	Dec. 267,741

In the present state of exchange, there is no commercial reason for shipments of specie to Europe, and except upon special accounts none is going. Last week, the whole export was but \$255,000, of which \$10,000 was gold for Panama, and all the rest silver—most of it American silver bars. Any European demand for our silver we can meet with great cheerfulness and wish it were greater.

In the gold belt of Georgia there are now nearly eighty gold mills at work. A fair estimate gives the probable yield of the belt as three millions of dollars in 1882, with a reasonable prospect of doubling this output in 1883. Some of the deposits are so easily worked that the cost of mining and milling the ore is given at twenty-five cents per ton.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE.
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	225
EDITORIALS	
The Wife of Lincoln,	228
The Trial of the People,	228
Egypt,	229
WEEKLY NOTES,	230
PUBLIC OPINION:	
The Pennsylvania Republican Movement,	231
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Opera in London,	231
The Alleged Mesopotamia Deception,	232
Woman Suffrage,	233
Signs of a Post-Glacial Flood,	234
LITERATURE:	
Mr Bancroft's Two New Volumes,	235
The Prophet in Israel,	235
A Mere Caprice,	236
Ant-nous,	236
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	236
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	236
ART NOTES:	237
NEWS SUMMARY:	237
DRIFT,	237
COMMUNICATION:	
The Platform of the Kansas Republicans,	238
FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW,	238

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